FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 026 8 February 1982

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FALIN ON DISARMAMENT, U.S. MILITARY PHILOSOPHY

AU052007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Interview with Valentin Falin, first deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to Bulgaria by Radoslav Radev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff representative, entitled "Ideology and Policy, the Main Task of Our Time" -- date, place not given]

[Text] It is hardly necessary to present Valentin Falin to the readers -- he is known to millions of Bulgarian television viewers, and also by his articles in the Soviet press. It seems to me that his rich experience, erudition, clear thought and strong logic, as well as his uncompromisng class and party stand, make him particularly interesting company. Speaking with him, one can learn new facts and ponder the main problems of our time.

[Question] Valentin Mikhaylovich, the main issue our time is the issue of peace. How would you outline the basic stands of the various olic forces regarding this issue?

[Answer] Now perhaps as never before it is true that the approach to the problems of war and peace is an index about the stability and vulnerability of the social systems.

A Constant Characteristic of Real Socialism

The socialist countries are loudly saying that they are in favor of peaceful coexistence and the peaceful development of mankind because they are sure of their future. The other system asserts that peace is not an absolute entity and there is no absolute and more important value for everyone that could be compared with the rest of it [sentence as published] A. Haig has recently cynically stated that "there are more important things than peace" for the bourgeois system. Our approach to the world and readiness to offer peace to everybody and to confirm this peace as a way of life not only within our own social system, as well as to defend peace as something of value for all mankind and as a condition for the existence of the world and the life of the world, is one of the characteristic traits of real socialism. On the other hand, in the issues of war and peace and of halting the arms race the class narrowmindedness of the bourgeois ideology and the aggressiveness and the antipopular nature of imperialist policy are actually reflected. In this respect, the imperialist governments resort to gross falsifications and use most unworthy methods and means for psychological influence. They are calling biases and low instincts to try to distract man from his political problems and problems of life, to kill in him the striving for truth and to coopt him into their expansionist doctrines.

[Question] What are the means with which they try to achieve this?

[Answer] Capitalism has created a deeply stratified defense of its system. It has introduced many paragraphs that regulate the behavior of man and his position under the power of capital. It has created defensive barriers and screens barring dissemination of the ideas of social equality and friendship among the people. However, one is struck by the fact that there are no hindrances atall to propagating violence and war, to propagating the theories of hating mankind and to propagating everything that makes society more adaptable and prepared for war, from the standpoint of the ruling class.

[Question] The problems of war and peace are moving everyone in the world. These problems depend quite a lot on the stands of the most powerful states. The consistent peace-loving Soviet policy and its tireless initiative to follow a line of detente and cooperation and reduce and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war is known. It would be of interest to share some ideas on the stand of the other power -- the United States.

[Answer] Here there is a question about a new trend in U.S. policy and this is clearly shown in its orientation toward strength and nothing but strength. Is this an unprecedented event in U.S. history or is it an attempt to restore a political setting that has been rejected by previous developments?

Everybody acquainted with the history of the past few decades involuntarily comes upon the idea that the present policy of the U.S. administration is strongly reminiscent, if not actually a copy of, the demands set forth by U.S. reactionary groups somewhere during the final stage of World War II. If you consider the program with which Roosevelt was confronted by his opponents during the 1944 presidential elections, you will see a similarity with the views of Reagan and his friends. Now the following theme is being discussed in Washington: Was Roosevelt's policy a correct one? Was the existence of an anti-Hitlerite coalition justified and was the U.S. choice of an ally in World War II the correct one? Perhaps it would have been better for the United States to join the bloc of Hitlerite Germany so that it could destroy the socialist Soviet Union and, following this, could think about world domination. The issue of whether the establishment of a UN organization was expedient and whether the signing of the 1945 Yalta and Potsdam Treaties was necessary is also being discussed. To almost all of these items one can only answer negatively. However, the contrary has happened and instead of eradicating socialism the United States has involuntarily contributed to its strengthening.

[Question] Thus, we have reached the point about the "cold war." What are its sources?

Malicious Anticommunism

[Answer] Was not the cold war begun with Burns' well-known speech delivered on 3 June 1946, as the historians are asserting? The reason for the "cold war" was the U.S. refusal to honor the Yalta and Potsdam Treaties. Washington's treachery (while the other party was fulfilling its obligations) has inevitably brought about a division of Germany, Europe and the world. Something like this is also happening now. What are the causes for the tension that the world is feeling now? What are the sources from which they are drawing strength? Each objective observer will establish that the main cause for tension again is the U.S. decision not to honor its treaty obligations.

We know that U.S. policy began to deteriorate even before Reagan; however, anticommunism has begun to truly flourish during his actual rule.

[Question] The fierce anticommunism which you just mentioned naturally has an explanation, at least to those to whom it was addressed.

[Answer] The current President justifies his course in a very primitive way. The failures of the former U.S. policy, he said, were not a result of wrong prerequisites and principles but only of the methods of their implementation. If Reagan is to be believed, the former U.S. leaders had a lack of determination in bringing things to a logical conclusion; they were afraid to use their main trump, the nuclear weapon, and were also slow at a time when they had to act. Reagan is of the opinion that these errors should be corrected. This is, in general terms, Washington's latest national philosophy.

In order to make my point clearer I must quote a statement by C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense: "The United States is and must forever remain a worldwide state, with worldwide concerns and responsibilities that are a component of our national security and our interests," he said in the summer of 1981. "The administration's task is to defend these interests no matter where or who encroaches on them and, in the light of our worldwide role, we are dutybound to defend and maintain a stable, peaceful international system."

There are many similar statements in the United States. All of them, however, can be reduced to a single denominator -- praise for the cult of strength based on the particularity of U.S. interests, to which the interests of all other countries should be subjugated. When one says in Washington that "access to the critically important resources must be protected," one is talking about the following: The United States now meets half its oil needs, 60 percent of its bauxite and chrome needs, 94 percent of its cobalt needs and 100 percent of its natural rubber needs by its imports from the developing countries. The United States also imports a great quantity of strontium, bismuth, vanadium and other minerals and metals that are important for the military industry.

[Question] Your answer already gives us a clear picture of U.S. motives at its talks on reducing tension, disarmament and limiting strategic nuclear weapons. Would you share your views on these problems of our times that are so important?

[Answer] The U.S. approach to all aspects of disarmament are imbued by its imperial and chauvinistic strivings. Washington's stand bars any progress in all talks on these problems. The Geneva talks on medium-range weapons are no exception in this respect. Up to the last session there, only the Soviet Union's voice was heard -- it was submitting proposals. The U.S. representatives only listen and promise to report what is going on to Washington. That is all. Consequently, matters are heading for a dead end until 1983 when the United States will begin implementing NATO's decision on deploying more advanced nuclear weapons in West Europe.

Barriers Prior to Dialogue

By using the Polish developments as a pretext, the United States is actually drifting away from resuming the strategic weapon talks. An additional argument in this respect is the need to elaborate a "new approach" and find out certain objective dimensions of the "militant efficiency of the weapons." It is difficult to say when the Pentagon will finally make its decision. At the same time, the propaganda campaign on Reagan's 18 November 1981 statement on a "realistic reduction" of the strategic weapons, with which the President justified his denial to ratify the SALT II treaty, continues (without much enthusiasm).

[Question] What actually is the state of this treaty, which was not ratified by the United States, and what would mankind have gained if it had been ratified and what is mankind losing now?

[Answer] SALT II provided not only for limiting but also for reducing the number of missile carriers. Had the treaty taken force in 1981 as expected, the USSR would have then dismantled 254 strategic missiles and the United States would also have carried out certain reductions.

As you know, in addition to this, the treaty provided for limiting the qualitative perfection of the existing weapons and for restricting the types of new ground missiles. This is a particularly important part of the treaty and of disarmament problems as a whole. By rejecting the SALT II treaty, the United States intensified the manufacture of the cruise missiles of the ground, air and sea variety. This weapon is of great destructive power and of particular precision. It is very dangerous because it cannot be distinguished from a nuclear missile and one cannot determine whether the launching is accidental or deliberate.

[Question] Thus, the danger of a nuclear disaster has increased very much.

[Answer] This is absolutely true. But I must continue and note that this weapon can be produced in the future in a simplified version at small enterprises and could be seized by gangster and terrorist groups. They will not have to launch the missile at a distance of 2,5000 km.

It can also be launched at a distance of 1 km or of a few hundred meters and thus suddenly destroy a competitor or state leadership. We do not have to fool ourselves with the hope that this will not happen. This can happen if we let things drift.

[Question] The gigantic U.S. military budgets and plans to create deadly new weapons are known. In your opinion, Valentin Mikhaylovich, which of them are particularly dangerous?

[Answer] All of them. The United States adopted a decision to produce a neutron weapon. The neutron weapon is a particularly complicated type of weapon. When its production begins in a country, it can cause a chain reaction. France has already begun work in this field. As it is said, China is also interested in the neutron weapon. Briefly, there is a threat that the neutron weapon will spread in the world.

A Realistic Threat

Regardless of the propagandistic U.S. prevarications, the neutron weapon is no less dangerous than the nuclear one. Actually, it is even more dangerous. The biological effects of a neutron bomb explosion are by far greater than power of a nuclear bomb.

That is not all. The United States began an arms race in chemical weapons. New types of poisonous substances have been invented and the United States invested $5-6 billion to equip its army with them.

[Question] Money is money, but one has to explain to the millions of people in a certain way why this terrible weapon for mass annihilation is being produced. How does the U.S. propaganda machine act in such cases?

[Answer] The preparatory work for such a decision has followed a well-known and standard pattern. Some groundless charges against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were launched accusing them of using this chemical weapon in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. This is an obvious lie. Chemical weapons have actually been used in the countries of Indochina, but they have been American and they were used by the Americans themselves. Had a chemical weapon been discovered in Afghanistan, it would have been made in the United States and used by the mercenaries who are being trained by U.S. instructors on Pakistani territory.

U.S. propaganda, however, is particularly punctual in preparing U.S. public opinion for the idea that it was necessary to respond to any provocations that the socialist countries are allegedly launching against the West. The United States, which has for 50 years delayed the ratification of the protocol banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons since 1925, now is deliberately directing things so that no more new commitments on this problem be allowed to occur. Washington is actually undermining the USSR-U.S. talks. The U.S. representatives try to fool the public by saying that the Soviet Union was allegedly against the establishment of an effective control on banning the production of chemical weapons. This convincingly proves the truth of the article published in PRAVDA on 22 January 1982.

[Question] Does mankind know what the chemical weapon is like?

[Answer] The task is to unmask the criminal intentions of the U.S. leadership in the sphere of chemical weapons and to show the world how dangerous it is for mankind. The dissemination of the chemical weapons, particularly the latest types which have no odor or color, can truly have particularly irreparable consequences. It is our duty to do this in such a way that the people become aware of it and undertake a worldwide struggle against it.

[Question] Valentin Mikhaylovich, the entire world witnesses the new arms race. The entire world is aware that the prime cause for this is first of all the U.S. striving to achieve military superiority and to talk to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries from the position of strength. How would you characterize this new arms race and what conclusions we can draw from it?

[Answer] The arms race is considered in the United States not only preparation for war but also one of the forms of waging war. The imperialistic bloc imposed the arms race on the Soviet Union immediately after the October Revolution.

An Expression of All Mankind's Striving

They forced us to make efforts and expenditures for defense with the purpose of hindering and delaying the implementation of the party's socioeconomic plans. After World War II, Washington imposed an exhaustive arms race on us. The present leaders of the U.S. administration are propagating one of their political credos in sense that they are using the arms race as pressure on the socialist community to get involved in nonproductive expenditures. While approving its own military programs, Washington maliciously ponders the additional expenditures which have to be made by USSR and the other socialist countries, since they cannot remain behind, as well as the extent to which this will affect their party's social programs. The paradox or hypocrisy is in the fact that Washington and the NATO countries will then yell that...the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member countries are "overarming" themselves and that they are "threatening" the West.

[Question] It is obvious that the struggle to protect peace and avert a nuclear war acquires even greater value. The great number of demonstrations, meetings, signatures, peace marches and conferences are evidence of the active awareness of a number of peoples. How would you like to terminate our talk on this issue, which is so important for mankind?

[Answer] I wish to recall L.I. Brezhnev's words to the 26th CPSU Congress that the main task of present times is to safeguard peace. This determines the policy of the Soviet Union.

The present and future of all peoples, without exception, depends on the solution of this task. We will decisively struggle against the attempts of the ideological opponents to deviate the peoples from their main road of development -- the road to peace. There has never been and is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, disarmament and averting a nuclear disaster. By pronouncing themselves to be for peace and against war, the socialist countries are expressing the interest of [illegible] peoples and of all mankind.

[Radev] There is nothing that can be added to this.

SEREBRYANNIKOV VIEWS ROLE OF ARMIES IN WEST

PM051205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Maj Gen (Aviation) Prof V. Serebryannikov, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "The Army in the Aggressive Policy of Imperialism"]

[Text] In the desire to erect a barrier, by whatever means, in the path of progressive changes in the world and to regain their role as rulers of the peoples' destinies, imperialist circles -- the United States above all -- are gambling increasingly on military force. Many bourgeois scholars and ideologists defend this reactionary course and try to substantiate it "theoretically."

On the basis of the concept of force, they attach self-evident, exaggerated significance to the army.

Today, as in the past, they represent powerful armies as being one of the most effective instruments for regulating political relations within society and between states and perserving a world structure which they find acceptable. Of course, in this case it is a question of imperialist armies. It is their "constructive" role in the modern world which the bourgeois ideologists try to justify. They depict the state's military might as a measure of its international weight and the fundamental principle of its policy and they place it at the center of the West's attitudes toward international affairs. By reducing all the problems of states' relations to the question of hegemony in the world or in a specific region, many Western theorists (H. Morgenthau, A. Schlesinger and W. Whitford in the United States, R. Aron in France, and others) prove the inevitability of their competition to increase their armies' might.

Moreover, a number of authors put forward assertions on the future inevitability of a huge number of wars and call for preparations for these wars. A special study carried out for the U.S. Army predicts 385 different wars and armed conflicts just in the period 1991 through 1995, in 145 of which the United States could take part. With the help of such predictions -- which are unreliable, to put it mildly -- they substantiate far into the future the "right" of the United States and its allies to react to possible conflicts arising anywhere in the world by using military force.

The expansion of the imperialist military presence in various parts of the world, particularly near the USSR's borders, is often passed off as a factor for "stability" in international relations. The widely publicized idea of preserving peace by means of maintaining a "permament threat of a direct military confrontation between the United States and the USSR" through the creation by the West of "overwhelming military might" and the pooling of the military forces of the United States, West European countries, Japan and China against socialism is a monstrous mockery of commonsense.

The West's desire for military superiority is mainly justified in terms of pseudoscientific falsifications of the USSR's retaliatory measures to strengthen its defense capability and fabricated references to the "Soviet military threat." At the same time numerous tracts attempt to prove that only by weapons and strong-arm methods is it possible to ensure the capitalist economy's supplies of fuel, raw materials and other resources.

Just recently plans have been put forward increasingly frequently for the establishment of U.S. "zones of vital interests," incorporating whole subcontinents. Thus, a group of Harvard University associates, evidently on the Pentagon's instruction, prepared a report on "energy and security," the thrust of which amounts to the need to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and to use any weapons -- including nuclear weapons -- there "if necessary." A "theoretical" blessing is also given to the militarist approach to the resolution of other very complex and acute problems of the world's existence.

American statesmen talk loudly about possible military actions against Cuba and Nicaragua and in El Salvador. The anti-Polish hysteria has now been added to this. In violation of all international legal norms and principles, the United States and its allies have issued threats and warnings to Poland and the USSR. But it must be remembered that our country and the other fraternal socialist countries have never allowed people to speak the language of threats and diktat to them, and will allow it still less now. The Soviet Union and its allies have sufficient forces and resources to rebuff any onslaught by imperialism and to defend socialist gains.

China's present leaders are in unison with the bourgeois theorists on the question of the use of military force. They have put forward the "theory" of the use of the army within the framework of "usual relations" between countries in order to inflict "punishment" or "retribution" or to "teach a lesson."

That "theory" is intended to serve the establishment of Chinese hegemonism in Asia, to intimidate neighboring countries and force them to follow in the name of PRC policy.

The "theories" listed above have nothing in common with science. They are reactionary in content, since they are radically contrary to the interests of universal peace, the peoples' security and social progress.

The "philosophy of strength" preached in the West runs counter to the objective course of social development and indicates the growing irrationality of present-day bourgeois thinking. The buildup of military might does not bring imperialism closer to regaining its former dominant position in the world. It is not succeeding and will not succeed in stemming the course of the revolutionary and liberation process and the victorious march of socialism. In modern conditions imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries are absolutely futile.

It is not the gamble on force but the strict observance of the principle of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and trust between states and the negotiated settlement of the disputes which arise which ensure peace and the people's security. The USSR and the other socialist community countries and all progressive mankind fight persistently to establish just such mutual relations.

Here historical significance is attached to the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives. "Stop the reckless buildup of military potential and choose the method of talks for the resolution of all international disputes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed; "there is no other way to ensure peace and establish the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states."

Even certain bourgeois scientists recognize that. Certain changes are also taking place in views on the role of armies in world politics. A collection of official documents on the U.S. role in the changing world which has been published across the ocean laments the cost of the use of military force as an instrument for resolving crises and draws attention to "alternative means," cheaper means. Commercial motives prevail here, not considerations of humanism.

The concept of turning imperialist armies into a means of deterrence rather than an instrument of war has also been brought into play -- this is vigorously instilled into Bundeswehr soldiers, for instance. Historical facts (namely, imperialism's numerous wars since World War II) expose this concept convincingly enough, but it reflects the desire of certain Western circles somehow to supplement the traditional methods of the use of armies in world politics and substantiate their "changing role" in this sphere.

Attempts to amend views on the priority of armed force in resolving international problems can now be seen even among some military theorists. Thus (U. Kaufman), a senior associate of the Brookings Institute, writes that "the problems of the eighties will not yield to military solutions.... Military force can no longer be a sufficient condition for maintaining international stability." He warns the U.S. leadership of the danger of being tempted to "return to a confrontation of force" with the USSR.

All the same, the most characteristic feature of bourgeois military-ideological utterances is the justification of the gamble on military force, on the army. At the same time slanderous fables about the Soviet Armed Forces are put about in the West. They try to place them on the same footing, in the eyes of the world public, as the armies of capitalist states both in terms of their historical purpose and in terms of their place and role in world social development.

The lies and hypocrisy of those who make these attempts are obvious. The historical purpose and sociopolitical nature of any army -- as has long since been proved by Marxists-Leninists and confirmed by historical experience -- are determined by the interests of the dominant classes in the state in question and its socioeconomic and political system.

Since socialism and capitalism are diametric opposites, there can be no question of the social identity of their military organizations.

Socialism's invariable aim is to establish true equality, freedom and independence in relations between states. This also determines the role of socialist armies and the Soviet Armed Forces in the modern world. They have been created and are developed and improved exclusively for defensive purposes, in order to ensure the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of their peoples and the socialist states. At the same time our armies are a mighty barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive intrigues and the export of counter-revolution and objectively help to support the cause of peace and justice in international relations, which stabilizes the situation in the international arena.

Imperialist armies play the opposite role in present-day historical progress. They are the instrument of the reactionary imperialist bourgeoisie and of its unceremonious interference in the affairs of other peoples and states, their subjugation to its will and the plundering of other people's wealth. On the basis of military force imperialism tries to hinder the revolutionary transformation of the world and to halt and reverse social progress. Imperialist armies are intended for the waging of reactionary, unjust, piratical wars and are therefore in flagrant antagonism to the interests of social progress.

People in the West write a great deal about the growth of arms and armed forces in the zone of the liberation movement. Arbitrarily equating this process, imperialist ideologists talk of its allegedly destabilizing and negative influence on the world situation. Bourgeois authors often paint very gloomy prospects of the rapid advancement of a number of liberated countries into the ranks of "superpowers" in terms of military potential and the active use (or threat of use) of armed forces in resolving foreign policy tasks.

True, these countries share of world military expenditure has increased and there are now 15.6 million people in their armies. In the period from 1955 through 1979 there were more than 110 armed conflicts and wars in the zone of the liberation movement. But, first, the prime cause of this in every case is imperialism and its policy of colonialism and neocolonialism, and second, the armies of all liberated countries cannot be equated.

These armies' roles and influence on the development of international relations are determined by their sociopolitical nature. In terms of this decisive indicator they fall into two groups: the armies of states developing along a noncapitalist path and oriented toward socialism and the armies of countries where a process of the formation of capitalist relations is under way.

The armies in the first group (Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries) are progressive and defend the interests of the broad masses of the people. These armies have played an ever-increasing role in the anti-imperialist struggle and the defense of freedom and the peoples' independence. They have nonaggressive aspirations. Relying on their own people's support and the socialist countries' assistance, they successfully rebuff aggressive attacks by external enemies and the intrigues of internal counterrevolution and actively further the implementation of creative plans for society's development.

The armies of the second group of states (Sudan, Pakistan and others) are, in the hands of imperialists, the accomplices of the reactionary forces: They hinder the development of revolutionary liberation processes and take part in whipping up tension in international relations and stepping up the danger of war. Take, for instance, the armies of a number of Latin American countries. They are the instrument of the local big bourgeoisie, which is oriented toward the United States. These armies are equipped with American weapons and are in essence in the service of American imperialism. They have been turned into an antipopular force isolated from society and take part in provocations against socialist Cuba and in suppressing revolutionary liberation movements on the continent.

These are the obvious facts which are falsified in every way by bourgeois ideologists. By groundlessly accusing the armies of various liberated countries of exerting a negative influence on world development, they seek to shift the blame from imperialism and its accomplices for the outbreak of armed conflicts now in this region, now in that region of our planet.

Reactionary imperialist circles have set against the process of the relaxation of tension the course of the heightened arms race, the attainment of military superiority over socialism and the deliberate exacerbation of the international situation. In these conditions the question of the armies' role in world social development touches on mankind's interests to an even greater degree than before and is one of the most important aspects of the main problem of our time -- the problem of war and peace.

Bourgeois theorists and ideologists cannot give the correct answer to this question. In their "strong-arm thinking," so to speak, in the abundance of concepts they put forward, what prevails is ideas couched in a purely militarist spirit, which have a definite influence on western public opinion. It is the demand of the time to resolutely expose these reactionary ideas -- a demand dictated by the interests of the struggle to strengthen peace and the people's security.

LOSEV ON U.S. ZERO OPTION PROPOSAL AT GENEVA

LD060054 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Today's commentary is by Sergey Losev. He takes a look at the talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons and assesses the progress made. This is what he writes:

The U.S. administration is trying to use the American-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe as a smokescreen for its plans of deploying new American missiles in Europe and achieving a military superiority.

President Ronald Reagan announced on Thursday that the American delegation in Geneva had submitted his proposals of 18 November in the form of a draft treaty. These proposals, as you may remember, were summed up by the Soviet ledership as an attempt to upset the present military balance in Europe, and, on a global scale, to damage the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Let me remind you of the substance of these proposals:

In exchange for not deploying the new Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles, the United States wants the Soviet Union to dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles -- moreover, not just in the European part of the country, but even beyond the Urals. This is the zero option that Washington has put forward which amounts to unilateral dismantling of medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union. As for the American forward-based arms and the nuclear missiles of Britain and France, America's NATO allies, they are not to be reduced in any way under the Reagan plan.

The nuclear potentials of both sides in Europe are at present just about equal. This was stated only recently by the Federal German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, also the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and other Western leaders. Today they prefer to voice different views. But of course, talking does not upset the balance.

The NATO countries have for use in the European theater 986 nuclear weapon deliv y vehicles which include more than 700 American vehicles, such as F-111 [as heard], FB-111 and F-4 aircraft, and aircraft aboard carriers stationed in the seas and oceans around Europe. The British potential consists of 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers, and France has 98 missiles and 46 bombers capable of striking at targets in the Soviet Union.

By means of the Reagan Plan, with its implied unilateral Soviet disarmament, the United States and NATO would like to achieve a three-fold superiority in throwing weight over the Warsaw Treaty countries -- that is, to be able to launch three times as many nuclear warheads simultaneously.

This pseudo-zero option is thus completely at variance with the principle of equality and equal security, and the American administration is perfectly well aware that the plan is unacceptable to the Soviet Union and cannot serve as a basis for earnest negotiations. This being so, the question rises of why the American delegation came to Geneva with this proposal? Obviously, this is due to clear unwillingness on the American side to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable agreement.

When President Leonid Brezhnev visited the FRG last year, he proposed a major reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles by both sides. In an effort to facilitate agreement, the Soviet Union also proposed freezing medium-range missiles on both sides in Europe qualitatively as well as quantitively for the duration of the talks. And on 3 February, when he received the representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International, Leonid Brezhnev said the Soviet Union was even prepared to negotiate a complete renunciation of all types of medium-range arms aimed at targets in Europe by both sides -- East and West. We could go even further, agree on completely ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, tactical as well as medium-range.

If the West is unwilling to accept a radical solution of the problem for the present, we could for a start agree on a major cut in medium-range nuclear arms for both sides. The Soviet Union has proposed that by the end of 1985 the reduction should cut the number of medium-range systems to 600 on each side, and by 1990 the present number should be cut to 1/3, that is, to 300 on each side.

The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. All it wants is reliable security. Accordingly, the new Soviet initiative provides that at every stage of the cuts, the NATO powers and the Soviet Union would have equal numbers of medium-range nuclear arms. It is disturbing, however, that instead of earnestly studying the far-reaching Soviet proposals, the American administration has hastened to reject them outright. An assistant to the president, David Gergen, called the Soviet proposals unacceptable to the United States. He did not even bother to offer any convincing arguments in support of this, evidently because such arguments simply do not exist. This destructive approach of the White House shows the unwillingness of the United States to seek a really constructive solution to the cardinal problems, crucial to the fate of peace, the fate of Europe, and the fate of the United States itself.

LEVIN SAYS ZERO OPTION 'ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE'

LD051822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Viktor Levin commentary -- live or recorded]

[Text] In a statement by U.S. President Reagan, published in Washington, it is reported that the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks has presented for examination by the USSR a draft treaty, containing a repetition of the U.S. proposal about the so-called zero option.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly assessed the proposals of the U.S. President as manifestations of the aspirations of the U.S. administration to sharply breach the principle of equality and identical security and as attempts to upset the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve unilateral military advantages.

Here is Viktor Levin:

The White House has published a statement since Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in talks with representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International, put forward new proposals aimed at fundamental limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Developing ideas which were set out in detail at the end of November last year, Comrade Brezhnev expressed agreement to the achievement of accords on a substantial reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides as a beginning.

In November, hundreds of units were involved. Now specific proposals are being made for a threefold or greater reduction by 1990 in the present quantities of medium-range nuclear armaments held by both sides and for this to be approached by stage. The arsenals of the sides are to be reduced by roughly 1/2 over the next few years, and then further progress is to be made.

The new initiatives convincingly show that the Soviet Union is consistently and persistently seeking out paths to a radical solution of the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. The additions and clarifications which are being made to the proposals which were put forward earlier show that our country is sincerely seeking, by means of a dialogue, to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. And the wide-ranging response which there has been since the proposals were put forward on 3 February shows that public opinion and prominent representatives of political circles in foreign states highly evaluate the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its untiring efforts aimed at implementing the stipulations of the program of peace worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is interesting that the governments of a number of Western states are calling for a deep and attentive study of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech to the Socialist International representatives. But judging by the statement made by the White House representative, Washington is hastening to brush aside the new proposals and is again harking back to the absolutely unrealistic Reagan plan. I would remind you that the essence of this is the so-called zero option, which is designed to get the Soviet Union to unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles. In return, the United States says it is prepared to dispense with the deployment in Europe of new missiles envisaged in the NATO decision of December 1979.

But this option would sharply upset the parity and give the United States and NATO an imbalance in their favor, since at present there exists a rough equality in the alignment of medium-range nuclear araments. Therefore, it is perfectly natural that the so-called zero option as drawn up by Reagan is absolutely unacceptable to the USSR. The Soviet Union has stated this repeatedly, and the White House claims that we have not yet replied are nothing other than a continuation of the dirty game designed to camoflage Washington's bellicose policy aimed at the attainment of military superiority.

DISARMAMENT DELEGATE VIEWS COMMITTEE'S WORK

LD052242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy Geneva dispatch]

[Text] At the latest session of the disarmament committee taking place in the Palace of Nations in Geneva, most of the delegates speaking in the general discussions stated the need for achieving in the very near future mutually acceptable agreements on the most important problems discussed by them. I asked Ambassador Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, in more detail about the work of the disarmament committee:

[Begin Israelyan recording] In the disarmament committee many questions are being examined on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament, but there is no such question on the agenda as the prevention of nuclear war. Although this question is not on the agenda, this is the central theme of the discussion which began some time ago.

The talk between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament made a great impression on all members of the committee without exception. His words about the fact that never since World War II has the situation been so serious forced many delegations to think about the committee's role and to examine the work which we are doing, that is, from viewpoint of the world situation.

Many questions have been discussed in the committee, as I have already said. The Soviet delegation has in its portfolio many specific proposals on such key questions as the banning of chemical weapons, a halt to the nuclear arms race, and the banning of nuclear arms tests. The new Soviet initiative submitted at the 36th UN General Assembly session on the ban on deploying any type of weapon in space also attracted great interest in the committee, and we intend to strive for an active dialogue on this problem.

The delegations from socialist countries are ready for a most constructive dialogue on a wide range of questions of disarmament. Now it is up to the Western states and to the delegations from the NATO countries. [end recording]

U.S. PLANS CHEMICALLY ARMED CRUISE MISSILES

LD071450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] According to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, the Pentagon is studying the possibility of arming cruise missiles with warheads containing toxic chemical substances. The magazine's story is evidence of the U.S. wish to push ahead with preparations for chemical warfare. These prepartions involve so-called binary ammunition primed with paralyzing nerve gas. Over a period of 5 years the Pentagon is spending $6 billion on this program. They have decided to stockpile the chemical weapons on U.S. territory. But, if need be the weapons will be transferred to West Europe.

However, the agreement between the United States and Italy to increase the U.S. military presence, which recently became known, indicates that the Pentagon plans to deploy these weapons in Italy and some other West European countries, notably Great Britain and the FRG.

As well as stockpiling these monstrous weapons, the use of which is outlawed by international agreements, the Pentagon is training troops to use them. For these purposes the special Chemical School of the U.S. Army is operating at Fort McClellan. In addition to U.S. servicemen, officers from the FRG, Britain, Australia and other countries are undergoing training there.

According to the Pentagon's schemes, the chemical weapons could be used, first and foremost, in Europe. That is why the report in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL about the U.S. intention to use medium-range missiles for chemical weapons has stirred sharp protest among the FRG public. (Rau), member of the Commission on Security Matters attached to the SPD executive, appealed to the FRG Government not to allow a new generation of chemical weapons to be based on West German soil. Expressing the view of wide sections of the country's public, he called for the establishment in Europe of a zone free of chemical weapons.

TASHKENT CRITICIZES U.S. ON CHEMICAL ARMS

CF080605 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 February carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Against Whom Is the U.S. Chemical Weapon Being Manufactured?" The radio states that the "Reagan administration has approved the program for manufacturing chemical arms" and adds that "an expenditure of $6 billion has been planned for the purpose over the next 5 years."

Noting that Western Europe is of paramount importance in U.S. plans to manufacture and deploy chemical arms, the radio states: "It is common knowledge that toxic substances are currently being stored in U.S. military depots in Western Europe. It is noteworthy that the FRG alone possesses at least 2,000 tons of toxic substances. On the other hand, Italy is regarded as a new depot for storing toxic U.S. substances."

Stating that the Pentagon is acquiring chemical arms from Japan as well, the radio argues: "These substances are being stored at bases in the Indian Ocean. The view that chemical arms are being stored in the military base on Diego Garcia is [words indistinct]. The United States has deployed its warships near its base on Diego Garcia for use by Rapid Deployment Force units. The Pentagon believes that the use of chemical weapons against oil-rich regions is an easy task. The Middle East is a priority target. Chemical weapons will not harm oil wells and installations."

Recalling that U.S.-manufactured chemical arms have been used to kill people in the DRA, El Salvador, South Africa and Cuba, the radio states that "Fort McClellan has been converted into an institute that excells in the study of chemicals. Apart from U.S. military personnel, those of the FRG, Britain, Australia and others are also receiving training in the institute."

The radio concludes: "Funds are being made available in the United States for chemical warfare at a very fast pace. Because of the [word indistinct], which has been described as being of vital importance, the Reagan administration is preparing to use inhuman chemical arms against any country and people in order to safeguard its imperialist interests."

SEROV ON U.S. 'TALES' ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD051750 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Uncle Sam's Tales" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- It is long known that even if you repeat a lie an endless number of times this will not turn it into truth. Washington, however, with a persistence worthy of better application, is engaged exactly in such an unseemly effort. For several months already official representatives of the United States are circulating inventions about the supposed use of toxic chemicals of "Soviet make" in Southeast Asia.

The latest "action" of this type is a statement made recently by the Department of State of the United States. It contended that the State Department had received some "additional evidence" that Vietnam purportedly is continuing to use chemical weapons in Kampuchea. For the umpteenth time already the State Department named Pol-Potists entrenched on Thai territory as "witnesses" who allegedly had suffered from such weapons.

The liars from the American foreign policy establishment are undeterred by the fact that "testimony" by such "witnesses" has been refuted more than once. In particular by United Nations experts. Thus, a group of experts of this world organization, that visited Thailand at the end of last year, submitted a report to the United Nations secretary general stating that "it cannot confirm the facts of the use of toxic agents" reference to which is made by Washington in its fabrications. The experts, incidentally they were chosen from countries that are friendly to the United States, did not discover a single case that could be qualified as resultant of the possible use of chemical weapons.

Washington's anti-Soviet inventions have also been refuted more than once by scientists and specialists -- for instance, by the prominent American ecologist A. Westing. They warned the Washington administration that the slander campaign launched by it was so crude it would bring it no laurels.

The world public knows well that it is the United States that used chemical weapons on a scale without precedent in mankind's history, precisely in Indo-China which it turned in the 1960's and 1970's into a range for the testing of the most barbaric means of warfare. The public also knows that it is Washington that effectively blocked the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons that were being conducted both between the USSR and the United States and in the Disarmament Committee.

Nobody has any doubts also about the motivations of the people in Washington who are stubbornly circulating tall tales about "Soviet chemical weapons." The Pentagon needs these inventions in order to push through Congress additional huge allocations for the gigantic program of fitting out the American Army with a new generation of chemical weapons which the Pentagon strategists intend to use in Europe and other areas of the world. That is why Washington is so naggingly feeding the public with anti-Soviet tales.

COMMENTARY ON NUCLEAR-FREE NORTHERN EUROPE

LD072354 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] In the debate about a nuclear-free north public circles in the Nordic countries have expressed the view that such a decision could strengthen the security of the north in the present restless world. Our observer, (Dmitriy Suvorov), writes:

There are no nuclear weapons on the territories of the Nordic countries. These countries are signatories to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, value their nuclear-free position and want certain (?guarantees) to the effect that they will not be drawn into nuclear conflicts. However, we cannot be sure that the present situation will ensure these countries such guarantees. The plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West European countries create a serious threat also in Northern Europe. The campaign for a nuclear-free zone especially reflects the striving of these countries to ensure their safety. The goal of the campaign is to achieve the international legal recognition of the nuclear-free position of Northern Europe.

Already this year public circles, statesmen and politicians have expressed their support for a nuclear-free zone. The biggest event was in this respect the people's riksdag for disarmament in Stockholm. About 500 delegates from 300 political, youth and civic organizations in Sweden took part in this representative forum and they expressed their support for the nuclear-free zone. Signatures are being collected in Sweden for an appeal for a nuclear-free north. Some 700,000 Swedes have already signed this appeal. The session of the people's riksdag and the hundreds of thousands of signatures (?express) the concern of the Swedish public over U.S. preparations for war.

The Nordic statesmen are also actively discussing the nuclear-free zone. Speaking at the opening of the people's riksdag the Swedish foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, said directly that the Swedish Government is in favor of this proposal. As a condition for achieving this goal he mentioned that guarantees should be given by the big powers not to use nuclear weapons. Is there a foundation for the solution of this problem??

The Soviet Union is ready, on its part, to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against the Nordic countries which participate in the nuclear-free zone. Such an obligation would, of course, be (?most) important for the creation of the zone. This was stated by Leonid Brezhnev in an interview with SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATI! The Soviet Union is also prepared to undertake additional obligations with regard to Soviet territory bordering on the zone, emphasizing in that (?context) the importance of the measures.

Now it would be purposeful to make use of the (?foundation) which has developed. Speaking in Stockholm last December, Mauno Koivisto said that President Brezhnev's proposals, included in his replies to SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI and complemented in his interview to DER SPIEGEL, open new prospects for the foundation of a nuclear-free zone.

ROUNDTABLE ON DETENTE, NATO SPLITS, EAST VS WEST

LD071606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 7 Feb 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andriyanov, foreign political affairs commentator of all-union radio; Dmitriy Nantonovich Volskiy, member of NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST magazine]

[Text] [Andriyanov] Good day to you, comrades. Taking part in our program today will be Dmitriy Nantonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA weekly editorial board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the KOMMUNIST magazine.

Disarmament Issues

During the past week Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament. During the meeting our party and state leader drew his interlocutors' attention to the dangerous consequences for the cause of general peace with which the present NATO bloc policy is fraught, and most of all the policy of the United States, its main force. He noted that for any state to build its policy by relying on nuclear war and victory in it is insanity; this is irresponsible playing with the destiny of mankind.

At the same time, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized that the main thing now is to remove the danger of war. This is what the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts are aimed at. As Leonid Ilich said, the only road to resolving situations of conflict and controversial problems is the road of patient and constructive talks -- talks which will provide for an actual reduction and elimination of armaments. In this connection, Comrade Brezhnev noted that a certain guardedness is being imparted as a result of the initial stage of the Soviet-American talks currently taking place in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe -- in view of the clear unwillingness on the American side to seek a mutually acceptable basis for agreement. How can one take seriously the proposals put forward by Washington -- the so-called zero option -- which intend that the Soviet Union should unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles? This plan of Reagan's as well as the NATO decision of December 1979, contradicts the principle of equality and equal security. They are directed at destroying the currently existing military balance both in Europe and on a global scale, to the detriment of the security of the USSR and its allies. Presenting our country's stance, Comrade Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union is ready to enter immediately into an agreement on full renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all kinds of medium-range weapons aimed at European targets. Moreover, Leonid Ilich noted that we could go even further and reach an agreement on making Europe completely free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, and that would be a real zero option. Such a solution would create an unprecedentedly solid basis for the cause of peace in Europe and possibly in the whole world.

[Volskiy] At his meeting in the Kremlin with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward new concrete peaceful proposals aimed at removing the threat of a world war.

If the West is not yet ready for radical solutions, Leonid Ilich said, we are prepared to make a start by agreeing on a large reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear weapons, a very large reduction -- by hundreds of units. It could be possible for instance, Comrade Brezhnev said, to reduce by 1990 the present quantity of medium-range nuclear armaments held by each side by threefold or even more, doing this in stages: In the next few years the arsenals of each side would be cut by about one-third, and after that we would move further on. Naturally, the overall quantity of these armaments at the disposal of NATO and the Soviet Union would be kept equal during all stages. Presenting the Soviet Union's stance on the question of reduction in nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, Leonid Ilich emphasized our country's readiness to put this stance into practice in the form of agreements or, initially, in the form of a general statement of principle by the sides.

[Nekrasov] It would be of no less importance if an agreement were reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on another very important contemporary issue -- namely, the limitation of strategic arms. This was noted by Comrade Brezhnev during the talks.

I want to add in this connection that this issue has attracted very great attention from foreign commentators in the Western World. One can cite, for instance, the French LE FIGARO, which is far from being progressive in its line and was writing, literally on the eve of this talk of Comrade Brezhnev's, that one must remember the final success of the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe depends too on the Soviet-American talks on strategic armaments. The one is linked with the other, and if they really want a halt to the arms race, the Americans should not forget this. This is thought by many people in the United States itself. The New York TIMES wrote: In the sphere of nuclear armaments the Reagan administration is not fixing a date for the resumption of talks on limiting strategic armaments and is pursuing an inconsistent policy which puts our own security under threat.

[Andriyanov] The fact is that from time to time the U.S. administration declares that it is allegedly interested in a real reduction of strategic armaments, but in practice Washington does nothing for this end and on various invented pretexts declines even to resume the talks.

During the talk, Leonid Ilich succinctly and clearly confirmed the principled line of the Soviet Union which was laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress, stressing that it consists of a firm defense of peace. The USSR, Comrade Brezhnev said, will further enrich the provisions of the peace program adopted by the congress with new concrete initiatives, in its striving to lessen the military threat, to consolidate peace and to deepen detente. The peaceful proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich have shown yet again that the Soviet Union demonstrates an unswerving desire for detente and a constructive approach to solving pressing international problems.

[Nekrasov] One must say that this is receiving an appropriate positive response in West Europe and in other countries outside the socialist community. This response is getting bigger and bigger as time passes, and in the consciousness of the broad masses and the public circles, an awareness is being strengthened both of the danger of the situation which is being created by the actions of Washington and its militarist forces, and of the rightness, justice and historical prudence of the Soviet Union's standpoint. In this regard, for instance, a notable statement was made the other day by Couve de Murville, the former French foreign minister. He said that gradually the West Europeans are becoming ever bolder in the realm of foreign policy and are starting to think for themselves and realize what is beneficial for them and what is not.

Conflicts Within NATO

As you know, comrades, the meeting of the representatives of the 35 states which took part in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation and signed the Helsinki Final Act is due to resume its work in Madrid next Tuesday. In connection with the events in Poland and the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign being conducted by the U.S. administration, various measures of a propaganda character are being prepared in the West. In the view of the opponents of a relaxation of tension and the enemies of detente these measures should facilitate its being moved into the background. Well, these measures are being prepared, so to speak, by one side. At the same time it is becoming more and more clear to the West Europeans that such an approach to Madrid and the striving to undermine it on the pretext of the events in Poland absolutely do not accord with the true realities of the state of affairs in the countries of the continent. The basic reality here is that, not only the mass of the population and broad public circles but also a significant section of the political leadership in West European countries, realize the dire nature of the course that the Reagan administration would like to impose on West Europe. For this reason there is support in West Europe for the idea of detente, and its preservation is advocated not only in the economic sphere but in the political sphere as well.

I cited here a statement by Couve de Murville. One could quote a large number of similar statements -- and their number is growing. Here, for instance, is what the French magazine MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE says: Numerous facts testify that the differences within NATO at the present time are deeper than at any time in the past. The magazine explains why this is so. The United States, the magazine says, cannot conceal the fact that it absolutely does not intend to share the danger of a nuclear conflict with its allies. And this is a nuclear conflict, let us add, which precisely Washington hopes to unleash on European soil.

East-West Confrontation

[Andriyanov] Excuse me for interrupting, Vadim Nikolayevich. A mass meeting of international solidarity was held in the Paris suburb of Villejuif 2 days ago. A number of delegations attending the 24th PCF Congress took part in it. This meeting was addressed by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, who leads our party delegation. Dealing with the present international situation, he stressed, in particular, that the current attempt of the most aggressive forces of imperialism to block the road of social progress with the help of force and with the help of military pressure carries a potential threat of a new world war. This threat today perhaps looks more real than in the past.

Comrade Chernenko also drew attention to a new element in the present-day situation which contributes to the growth of the threat of war, the large-scale anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign which has been mounted not just by the mass media but also the ruling circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries. The systematic and sophisticated kindling of hatred toward the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism has the aim of taking humanity back to a cold-war atmosphere. A rebuff must be given to the policy of imperialism, Comrade Chernenko stressed. It is necessary to halt the destruction of the foundations of detente and the undermining of peaceful ties among peoples. It is necessary to achieve a return to detente and to stable, peaceful coexistence.

Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned the existence of both political and economic contradictions between the United States and the West European NATO countries. Quite a lot has been said and written recently about economic contradictions connected, in particular, with the so-called gas-for-pipes project, and we have dealt with this problem in previous Roundtables. Has anything new happened in this area in recent days?

[Nekrasov] Well, a very great deal is currently being said and written throughout the world, in Western Europe and in the United States, about the agreement signed between the Soviet Union and France on supplies of Soviet gas to France. After the FRG and after the agreement struck by Soviet foreign trade organizations with the Italian state company, ENI, France has now also begun active preparations for the implementation of this agreement, under which, as is being written in the West, Western Europe will as early as 1984 be able to start taking delivery of Soviet natural gas from Siberia. Talks with other West European countries which are also interested in getting Soviet gas are lined up: Austria, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. And as the Western press reported the other day, the Spanish Government has now also requested talks with Moscow on deliveries of Siberian gas.

It can thus be firmly stated today that the Reagan administration's attempts to use the tension which is has artificially created, in connection with the events in Poland, to make Western Europe economically subordinate are suffering the most manifest collapse. Western Europe does not have the slightest intention of sacrificing its interests for the sake of the whims or, rather, the mercenary lusts of the trans-Atlantic monopolies.

[Andriyanov] We have said today that in our day the international situation is determined by the confrontation of two lines, two strategies in world politics.

In essence, imperialism is today attempting once again to go back to methods of military force to resolve the historical dispute between two systems, the socialist and capitalist ones. But in present-day circumstances, imperialism and its stooges are no longer able to determine the destinies of peoples as they see fit. This is because mighty forces are active in the world which oppose the policy of aggression and diktat. These forces are hindering the attempts by world reaction to bring back the past in international relations. And the principal component part of these forces is the fraternal community of the socialist states. The international situation in our day is marked by a swiftly-changing sequence of events. In these circumstances, rapid and coordinated reactions are needed to what is taking place on the world arena. This is borne in mind by the countries of our community when they devote the closest attention to coordinated action in foreign policy.

It is important to note that as a result of the coordinated actions of solidarity among the fraternal countries in the foreign policy sphere, the impact of socialism on the course of international events is growing stronger, the position of all progressive forces on the world arena is growing stronger and the intrigues of imperialism and their minions are meeting with ever-stronger resistance.

[Volskiy] Naturally, Boris Vasiliyevich, imperialism can see the main source of the might which is confronting it. Therefore, it is directing the point of its propagandist shots, as previously, against real socialism, trying more than anything to disorient and help slanders on the socialist order itself, as is being done in particular in connection with the events in Poland.

[Andrianov] Yes, imperialism is now making desperate efforts to weaken real socialism. Reactionary forces in the world have clearly not given up hopes of halting and reversing as far as possible the clock marking the course of the process of history. Our class enemy is trying to take advantage of any complications in this or that fraternal country to activate elements which are hostile to socialism. Sometimes you would think that our class enemies have nothing else to do but be concerned about the improvement and renewal of socialism. But it is not, of course, like that. The fraternal countries of the socialist community reject firmly all the advice coming from the West and all the recommendations as to how best to build their lives and what way of life to choose. As for the threats sounded against the socialist countries, it should be recalled in this connection what Lenin said more than 60 years ago. Valdimir Ilich said: We have seen a lot of threats and we were not frightened by these threats. Yes, the socialist countries are strengthening their community. But they are not threatening anyone and they do not intend to impose their system on anyone. At the same time, our fraternal countries are rejecting decisively all imperialist encroachments against the freedom and independence of peoples, against their democratic achievements.

U.S. Foreign Policy

[Volskiy] Boris Vasiliyevich, you mentioned the negative as well as the positive aspects of the present international situation. It seems to me that among the positive aspects one should note, I would say, the definite upsurge which is being experienced now by the liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The present American Government, with its coming into power, announced it was going to fight the liberation movements which it labelled as terrorism and made this into one of the cornerstones of its policy. And it did not merely announce all this, as we all know, but Washington started rendering direct help in the form of weapons, and money, to all clients, so to speak, from the developing countries, but first of all, perhaps, to the junta in El Salvador. It was in this small Latin American country that Washington wanted to fight the decisive battle with the liberation forces and teach a lesson not only to the Central American peoples and not only to Latin America even but to the entire developing world.

[Andrianov] In this connection, Dmitriy Antonovich, it is worth quoting a commentator from the ABC television network in the United States who said with alarm: The domino theory has been brought back to life, according to which not only El Salvador is being theatened, but many other countries as well. Let me remind you that the domino theory was put forward by the Americans in the years of their aggression in Vietnam. Then they were claiming that the fall of one pro-American regime would, like dominoes, inevitably bring about the fall of all other similar regimes in Asia.

[Volskiy] But of course it is internal causes which first of all bring about, to use this terminology, the fall of pro-American regimes in Asia and in Latin America. The peasants in El Salvador and the working people in the towns are working toward fundamental social changes. They want to end the system of latifundia, and the injustice, the crying injustice in the way wealth is distributed. This demand has now come to such a head in that country that literally the entire populace is supporting it. The struggle of the patriots is receiving the backing of the widest sections of society, of the broadest social groups.

In order to suppress the uprising in El Salvador imperialism and its proteges have, for all intents and purposes, to wage war against the whole people. And it is resorting, not to mince words, to genocide. [Words indistinct] Mass atrocities are being perpetrated in which whole Salvadoran villages are being wiped off the face of the earth. This brutality, for which Washington bears full responsibility, works against imperialism because it intensifies anti-American attitudes and anti-American feelings not only in El Salvador but also in neighboring countries as well. In Guatemala, for instance, an armed uprising is also flaring up and the struggle there is also for fundamental social changes. Moreover, we can see similar manifestations in Africa, in the Sudan, for instance, or indeed in Ghana where the coup that took place recently is acquiring an ever clearer leftist coloring. The new leaders of Ghana state that they do not need the type of independence that only amounts to a flag and a national anthem. They say that Ghana, and indeed the whole of Africa, need genuine independence and that political power is senseless without economic power, as the leader of the new Ghana said.

Of course, after their victory too, the liberation forces in the developing countries are still faced with very complex and difficult tasks. It is not easy to solve them, but what is important now is the fact that in various continents and in various countries there is an ever better awareness of the truth that national liberty is inseparable from profound socioeconomic changes. I think that the main feature of the present stage of the liberation struggle consists precisely of this.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, even some Americans are indirectly confirming this. Indeed, a correspondent of the READER'S DIGEST magazine asked President Reagan the following question: If we are to be realists, Mr President, how is it possible to prevent the developing countries from turning to Marxism or socialism to seek a solution to their problems of poverty and corruption? What was Reagan's answer? He repeated his pet theory that it has to be impressed upon the developing countries that private enterprise has colossal potential.

[Volskiy] Well, this really is a pet formula, I would even say a concept, which Reagan's Washington is striving to impose on the developing countries. They are intensively being pushed onto the path of capitalist development. Even for people who are not very experienced in the ins and outs of the world economy it is also this so-called "private enterprise" with its merciless competition which dooms the developing countries which have almost no modern technology, cadres or experience; well, at least, to a subordinate position. Economic subordination, moreover, brings in its wake political dependence too. It is not fortuitous that the Sudan together with the Sultanate of Oman have become the only Arab countries to support the capitulatory policy of the late As-Sadat.

But on the other hand, the reverse side of this matter is indicative too. The firmest opposition to Israel's expansion in the Near East is being voiced precisely by those Arab countries which adhere to a progressive line in their domestic socioeconomic sphere such as Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Libya. Finally, this was very noticeable in particular at last week's extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly which was convened in connection with Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, this session convincingly showed the deepening isolation not only of Israel but also of the United States and its policy in the Near East and its support for Tel Aviv's aggressive aspirations.

[Volskiy] Well, Vadim Nikolayevich, I think that it is also indicative in a wider sense, because there has been a refusal to support Washington's policy directed against the liberation forces of the developing countries in general, even by many of the United States' NATO allies. At any rate, they have been pursuing in these areas their own goals, which are often different from those of the Americans. As you will recall, not so long ago France recognized the organization of Salvadoran patriots as a representative political side. Now it has announced its decision to sell weapons to the revolutionary regime of Nicaragua, which, according to the press, has infuriated the American administration. In essence, the United States can rely only on itself and on its own capabilities in the confrontation with the millions, and even thousands of millions of the masses of people living in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where by the end of the century the population of these developing countries will comprise 90 percent of mankind. Thus, the upshot is that Washington sets its country at odds with the overwhelming majority of mankind and this cannot, of course, do the United States any good.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, when you were talking about the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the Near East I was reminded that a whole series of speakers used the phrase "terrorist regime" to describe the ruling regime in Israel. It must be said that such a label is fully deserved by the Tel Aviv rulers. And I even came across the following rather interesting phrase in the press: terrorist state. Well, that label is also quite merited. Actually, I wanted to make one qualification. This is not terrorism acting exclusively according to its own instincts and its own will, but acting in the service of external aggressive forces called American imperialism and acting in agreement with them.

[Volskiy] But at the same time pursuing its own mercenary ends.

[Nekrasov] Quite so. But why did I tell you all that, and make the link with the new concept of the terrorist state? It seems to me that the facts show that certain circles in the American capital have today decided to broaden the scale of the terrorist activities to which they have resorted with the help of their special services, with the help of the CIA, in the past, when they organized various attempts on the lives of progressive public figures and politicians, when they hatched plots. Now, they are taking into their service, or rather the service of the interests of American imperialism, whole regimes abroad. To sum up this part of our discussion, we must note the forcefulness of the description given by Comrade Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress on the subject of adventurism and a readiness to risk the vital interests of humanity for the sake of one's narrow mercenary ends, which, he said, are manifested particularly nakedly in the policies of the most agressive circles of imperialism.

[Andrianov] In the present extremely complex and tense international situation, a profound response in the hearts of millions of people and the broadest support throughout the world are being accorded to the Soviet peace program and the struggle of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community for the elimination of the danger of a world thermonuclear catastrophe. It cannot be otherwise. The preservation and consolidation of peace not only affect the destinies of millions of people alive now, the very existence of mankind on earth depends now on whether peace is preserved and consolidated.

At this turning-point in world history, the Soviet people and the peoples of the countries of socialism look to the future with optimism. This optimism has a strong foundation. It rests on the firm conviction that socialism is pursuing the right foreign policy line. This is confirmed by reality itself. We have a strong conviction that necessary possibilities exist to preserve and consolidate peace, to ensure the normal and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to avert the threat of nuclear conflict. And, finally, we are deeply convinced that there are forces on our planet which are capable of placing the peaceful future of peoples on a solid foundation. Paramount among these forces is world socialism. Its scientifically-based, effective foreign policy, full of initiatives, serves as a reliable guarantee that the enormous potential of peace and international cooperation will be used fully for the good of all peoples.

Our time is up, esteemed listeners. Many thanks for your attention, and all the best.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF CSCE CONFERENCE

Soviet Delegation Arrives

LD071836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Delegations from the various countries are beginning to arrive in Madrid for the resumption of the Madrid conference on Tuesday. The U.S. secretary of state is expected later this evening.

The Soviet delegation arrived at Barajas Airport a few minutes ago. Here is a report from Hector Arenas:

The first delegation to arrive in Madrid [words indistinct] was that of the Soviet Union, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev. Here at Barajas the head of the Soviet delegation declined [word indistinct] to say whether or not his country plans to withdraw from the conference if the Western countries insist on raising the question of Poland. He did say, however, that if this matter, and allegations of Soviet responsibility for the state of siege in Poland, are raised then they will protest vigorously. At one point he had the following to say about risks facing the Madrid conference:

[Begin Ilichev recording in Russian, followed by Soviet interpreter's translation to Spanish] And to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of other participating states. The Soviet delegation is resolutely against such an approach. [end recording]

The Polish and the U.S. delegations are due later, the latter headed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Ilichev Comments

LD080726 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Feb, TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, came here on Sunday to participate in the Madrid meeting which is resuming its work. At the Madrid airport the head of the Soviet delegation made the following statement for the press:

"The Soviet delegation returned to the capital of Spain with the firm intention to work for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. To strengthen European security and cooperation between European nations, to ensure continuation of the process that was ushered in in Helsinki -- these are the aims that the Soviet delegation has been striving to further since the very beginning of the work in Madrid.

"We are confident that the accord on all sections of the Final Act, including on the convocation of a conference on trust-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe -- this is an important step towards consolidation of European security.

We see, however, that there are bellicose forces which seek to raise obstacles to prevent attainment of this aim. These forces seek to revive a 'cold war' atmosphere, a situation of confrontation, to turn the Madrid meeting into a tool of interference into internal affairs of other participating states.

"The Soviet delegation is firmly against such an approach. We believe that there are now all possibilities for drawing up a thorough and balanced final document of the Madrid meeting on the basis of the draft submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries.

"The Soviet delegation will spare no effort to see to it that the meeting be crowned with positive results that would accord with the fundamental national interests of the European peoples."

USSR Opposes Discussing Poland

NC0720O5 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 7 Feb (AFP) -- The USSR is categorically opposed to a discussion of the Polish situation when the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumes here next Tuesday, the head of the Soviet delegation said today.

The chief delegate, Leonid Ilichev, added in an airport declaration upon his arrival that attempts at bringing up "events in Poland" at the conference amounted to a "treacherous provocation on the part of forces intent on reviving the atmosphere of the cold war."

Mr Ilichev added that charges that Moscow was responsible for what was happening in Poland were "outright lies."

Polish Official's Remarks

LD0613A6 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, TASS -- Jozef Wiejacz, deputy foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, head of the Polish delegation to the Madrid meeting, said in an interview with the PAP agency that it is possible that the meeting might become an integral part of a constructive continuation of the process started in Helsinki and thus facilitate the improvement of the climate of international relations. This depends, however, he pointed out on to what degree the participants in the meeting will display a sense of responsibility and striving for sensible compromises, to what extent they will be guided by the principles of mutual understanding and genuine interests of European peoples. Poland is prepared to make its contribution to an agreement based on such prerequisites. That is why the Polish delegation is leaving for Madrid with a good will, bearing in mind these basic goals and continuity of the process started by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Polish Government repeatedly declared that Poland does not intend to discuss in Madrid either the internal affairs of other states or its own domestic affairs. This position remains unchanged. If a nature of confrontation and interference in Poland's internal affairs is imposed on the meeting, this will be directed not only against the interests of Poland, but also against the interests of other European countries, and will hinder the work of the Madrid meeting and the process started by the Helsinki conference.

Poland will not take part in such a meeting, Josef Wiejacz stressed. We are not going to face any self-proclaimed tribunal.

We will not participate in conferences at which Poland would be assigned the part of a defendent. We cannot give consent to the use of the events in Poland for vitiating further the international atmosphere and heightening tension. We cannot agree to an apparent violation of the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. We want to believe that concern by the majority of the meeting's participants for preserving a constructive dialogue in the interests of strengthening security and developing cooperation in the European Continent will prevail in Madrid.

U.S. 'FEAR' SEEN IN TV FILM, BUSH INCIDENT

LD061340 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS -- "The fabrication of the NBC television company has the purpose of discrediting the SovietUnion's peaceful policy and slandering the Soviet Army which saved European and American nations from the threat of fascist enslavement at the cost of many lives during World War II," the Soviet Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) says today in a comment on a vicious anti-Soviet film, titled "World War III," shown on U.S. television.

The fabrication's aim, it continues, is "to escalate anti-Sovietism and military psychosis in present-day America and camouflage, with the help of slanderous inventions, the United States' real aggressive designs against the Soviet Union. This task made the authors of the TV film forget all about sense as well as elementary decency and now their sweaty fingers are counting the pile of dollars they earned."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says that U.S. propaganda follows the example of "the highest echelons of power in the White House and the Pentagon. The authors of the TV film could even be charged with plagiarism. Don't they echo the outcry raised by generals, admirals and the U.S. President himself, who are putting forward one concept or doctrine after another in a bid to prove that a 'limited nuclear war' is possible and acceptable? Aren't they sowing fear of a mythical 'Soviet military menace' every single day and preparing for a new war?"

"When sowing fear," the army newspaper says, "the Washington figures were so convincing that they intimidated even their own selves. Now they see 'Soviet' and 'pro-Soviet' agents and commandos whatever direction they look. Wasn't this proved recently when a brick fell on top of U.S. Vice-President George Bush's car and shouts were immediately heard: 'Help, there've been shots! Assassination!' The fear is so big that President Reagan has not been seen in public for six months. He is sitting in the White House and waiting. Waiting for what? Maybe, waiting that the mad TV film made by the NBC will be shown also to him?"

U.S. CONDUCTS ANTISOCIALIST PROPAGANDA WAR

PM051135 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 5

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Solodukhin article under the rubric "Attention: Sabotage": "Poisoned Weapon"]

[Text] The past few days have provided new confirmation of the 26th CPSU Congress' conclusion on the appreciable intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena. Fueling tension over Poland and mounting a hysterical anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, President R. Reagan declared 30 January a day of "Solidarity With the Polish People." Essentially, this is yet another instance of ideological diversion against real socialism. It represents gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state and is mixed up with lies and slander against People's Poland and its friends and allies.

Several years before the Great October Socialist Revolution, V.I. Lenin wisely observed that, having entered the age of capitalism's decline, the bourgeoisie is increasingly frequently resorting and will be forced to resort to overt deception in order to maintain its ideological influence over the masses.

History has fully confirmed Lenin's foresight. Desperate lies and slander have become the chief weapon in imperialism's ideological struggle against all progressive forces of modern times. It is naturally spearheaded against our country and the other socialist community countries, which act as a powerful factor in the world's revolutionary renewal and a reliable obstacle in the path of the adventurist, militarist impulses of imperialist reaction, which is trying to reverse the course of history.

The policy of undermining detente, escalating the arms race and suppressing the liberation struggle -- a policy which the most aggressive imperialist circles and, above all, the United States have been pursuing since the end of the seventies -- is accompanied by a new ideological "crusade" against the socialist countries.

"...Our successes," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "give our class enemies no rest. They are endeavoring to do everything to prevent socialism's onward movement and to erode it from within. For this all means are being used -- economic pressure and blackmail, false propaganda, flattery and demagoguery, support for an encouragement of counterrevolutionary forces -- where they still exist -- and other sorts of subversive actions."

The tone of imperialist propaganda to the socialist states is daily becoming more aggressive, its content increasingly malicious. All aspects of life under real socialism are being vilified and falsified. Slander against the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the other fraternal countries' communist and workers parties, speculation on the real and especially the imaginary difficulties of our development, preaching of the mentality of individualism and "consumerism" and of bourgeois pseudoculture designed to depoliticize the masses' consciousness -- these are the main methods through which imperialism is reckoning on disarming the socialist countries' working people politically, ideologically and morally, shaking the socialist community and weakening its influence on world development.

A powerful propaganda apparatus has been set up to wage psychological war in the West, primarily in the United States. Describing it, G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, wrote: "Tens of thousands of well-trained specialists in the spheres of ideology, politics and psychological warfare serve here. This is the staunchest section of the cadres at imperialism's disposal."

Imperialism plans to disseminate its subversive propaganda on an increasingly coordinated basis. Back in 1959 it was decided to set up the so-called information service within the NATO framework, designed to coordinate the NATO states' efforts on the "psychological front." Since then this service has been operating in direct contact with the West's major news agencies (UPI, AP, REUTER, AFP), which control the dissemination of information in the nonsocialist world, with leading press, radio and television organs of capitalist countries and with those radio stations which broadcast to the socialist countries. In the mid-seventies establishments which engage in foreign policy propaganda and psychological warfare were reorganized or new ones set up in a number of Western states, and close cooperation was organized between the propaganda services and "think tanks" specializing in studying the USSR, the other socialist countries and the communist and national liberation movement.

Imperialist circles are allocating to radio propaganda an ever-increasing role in organizing and carrying out ideological sabotage against the world of socialism. Active in this field are certain radio stations which are the official mouthpieces of Western countries' governments, in particular Voice of America; radio stations belonging to nongovernmental organizations, chiefly religious ones; and, finally, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are, in fact, financed by the CIA and, of course, act in very close contact with that department. A sum total of 37 foreign radio stations beam 200 hours of hostile broadcasts to the Soviet Union in every 24-hour period.

Today the airwaves are inundated with all sorts of "voices" day and night disseminating misinformation, lies and slander against real socialism. But even in this anti-Soviet, antisocialist choir, where everyone seeks to outdo the others, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are the acknowledged soloists, for their output, even by the yardsticks of not particularly scrupulous bourgeoise propaganda, is noted for its particular shamelessness, malice and aggressiveness in vilifying all that the socialist countries' working people have achieved.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe do not stop at direct interference in the internal affairs of socialist states. They have been particularly active in connection with those countries where socialism's enemies have succeeded in creating a crisis situation.

This was the case during the events in Hungary in 1956, when Radio Free Europe essentially appeared in the role of one of the inspirers of the counterrevolutionary revolt, urging reaction to stop at nothing in the struggle against the socialist system. This was the case at the time of the crisis development in Czechoslovakia in 1968-1969, when Radio Free Europe transmitters served as one of the instruments through which subversive imperialist centers tried to prepare for the overthrow of people's power in the CSSR. Since the summer of 1980 the efforts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, with the support of Voice of America and certain other radio stations, have been aimed at shaking the socialist system in Poland.

The NATO countries have also carried out ideological sabotage against Poland by other means, using as a cover emigre centers, funds of various public organizations, so-called donations and so forth. As ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported, special posts were created in certain missions of capitalist countries in Poland to maintain current contacts with Solidarity extremists, which were occupied by secret service employees. Western citizens, including journalists, came to Poland and considerably stepped up subversive activity. More than 100 of them were expelled from the country for such activity.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the emergency measures taken by the Polish authorities to extricate the country from the crisis, to defend legality, to restore public order and to prevent a coup d'etat have elicited a hysterical reaction in the White House. For the events in Poland have not taken the turn Washington was counting on. All Reagan's actions in connection with Poland leave us in no doubt that he is certainly concerned not for the fate of the Polish working people but for that of Solidarity extremists and counter-revolutionaries of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and so forth.

Life shows that the designs and calculations of the organizers of the present ideological "crusade" against the socialist countries are failing. However, with a zeal worthy of a better cause they continue to step up propaganda activity, gambling on the increased scale and the refinement and craftiness of methods of manipulating and conditioning the masses.

An example of this is "Truth," which the leaders of U.S. foreign policy propaganda are now discussing and which is designed, according to the Washington POST, to help mount a "multifaceted campaign" to propagandize "the intentions, aims, ideals and achievements of the United States in their broad aspect" and also to "expose Soviet propaganda." It is also evidenced by the Washington administration's demands addressed to Voice of America, which are that the radio station, as the Los Angeles TIMES writes, should take a more active part in efforts to "destabilize" the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to "kindle the flame of nationalism" in those countries. Criticism is leveled in the same spirit at the work of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, whose broadcasts, in the opinion of the New York DAILY NEWS, for example, are "timid and badly conceived and prepared."

Obviously, certain circles in the West still have not fully realized that it is not a matter of boldness (especially as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe possess great boldness and even a kind of swagger in the sphere of the arbitrary treatment of facts or the distortion of the real state of affairs) but that no propaganda, organizational-technical or psychological tricks can compensate for a lack of ideas capable of captivating the masses and making them believe for an infinitely long time things at variance with reality and with their own experience of life.

At the same time it has to be seen that hostile ideology influences a certain section of people in socialist countries. As the events in Poland show, where mistakes and blunders in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activty the soil is prepared for the activiation of elements hostile to socialism.

The CPSU and the communist and workers parties of the other socialist community states are doing everything necessary to expose alien views and bourgeois and other hostile ideology and propaganda, temper the masses ideologically, politically and morally and educate them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and internationalism. The historic achievements and advantages of real socialism over capitalism, the successes of the Soviet people and the fraternal countries' working people in building a new society, and Marxist-Leninist teaching, which possesses truly inexhaustible revolutionary-transforming strength, have been and still are a powerful weapon in resolving these tasks.

SUSLOV CONDOLENCES FROM KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM051411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee, having learned the sad news of the sudden death of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, expresses deep sympathy to the CPSU Central Committee and the members of the deceased's family.

Comrade Suslov embarked as a young man on the path of revolution and for a long time was one of the members of the leadership of the CPSU, giving all of himself to the struggle for the consolidation and development of the CPSU and the Soviet state as well as the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union. He rendered tremendous services. Comrade Suslov made a great contribution to the development of the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union.

Although Comrade Suslov -- a loyal son of the Communist Party and the people -- has died, his noble services will live on through the centuries.

[Signed] The KWP Central Committee.

SOVIETSKIY SOYUZ VIEWS DPRK-SOVIET RELATIONS

SK060354 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The February edition of the magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ has been published. Here is a review of the magazine, which is published in many foreign languages, including Korean:

As usual, the February edition of the magazine carries items on Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation. One report is on the recent visit to Moscow by party workers from Pyongyang. While visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Moskovskiy Gorkom, the Pyongyang party workers delegation was received by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Politburo member and first secretary of the Moskovskiy Gorkom. On the occasion, Comrade Grishin explained Moskovskiy Gorkom's activities to implement the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the social and economic plan envisaged in the 5-year plan.

The Korean guests familiarized themselves with the work of the Moskovskiy Gorkom organizations. They toured many enterprises and historic sites in Moscow. Concluding the visit, the head of the Korean delegation told reporters that he wished the citizens of the capital of the Soviet Union and other Soviet people new labor successes in the implementation of the work advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. He said: We firmly believe that our visit will help consolidate Soviet-Korean friendship.

Many Soviet enterprises are fulfilling the orders which People's Korea has sent for various industrial facilities. The February edition of the magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ carries reports on Kranoyarsk heavy machinery plant, which is fulfilling one of the DPRK orders. The products of the enterprise are used in 90 countries. They are welcomed by machinery plants, mining enterprises, metallurgical plants and powerplants under construction in many countries, including the DPRK.

(Viktor Shiskov), a chief engineering technician, told a reporter of the magazine that his plant sent an electric crane to the Kim Chaek iron works of People's Korea at the end of 1981, and that advanced scientific and technological knowledge was applied in fulfilling the Korean order.

He said that he is proud that a product of his plant is used by the great metallurgical plant of People's Korea.

UNITED STATES, ROK TO HOLD MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD051546 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The United States and South Korea in February and March are to hold military games called Team Spirit 82. Participating in the maneuvers will be more than 150,000 servicemen of the two countries, aircraft and planes of the seventh strategic fleet of the United States. Such maneuvers are aimed at fanning up tensions in that part of the world.

JAPAN FISHING BILL HIT AS TERRITORIAL CLAIM MOVE

OW060249 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Vladimir Andreyev commentary]

[Text] In the past several years the Japanese ruling circles have repeatedly whipped up campaigns for pushing an unfounded territorial claim against the Soviet Union. The Japanese press has reported a new move by the Japanese Government which is construed by its nature to be aimed at intensifying these campaigns. This new move is the Japanese Government's drive in the current Diet session to present a bill on providing financial assistance to fishermen operating in waters south of the Soviet Kurile Islands. According to the Japanese press, the proposed assistance will not only be provided to former residents of those islands but also to their heirs with a view toward founding a new nucleus on the drive for return of the northern territories.

Japan raised a furor each time a fishing boat from Hokkaido was seized on charges of violating Soviet territorial waters. According to Soviet investigations, however, these violations of Soviet territorial waters were more often than not willfully perpetrated. Often, the same ships were found repeating these violations.

Each time a Japanese fishing boat is seized, Japan uses the occasion as a pretext to criticize the Soviet Union, combining this criticism with fabricated charges of a "Soviet military threat" -- the charges which are borrowed from across the sea -- as well as an unfounded territorial claim. Needless to say, this kind of frenzy will do injury to the climate of Soviet-Japanese relations. However, some people in Japan apparently look upon this frenzy as something useful. Otherwise, the Japanese Government must not have adopted a decision to in fact encourage unlawful activities of Japanese fishermen instead of taking a stern measure to prevent Japanese fishing boats from violating Soviet territorial waters.

Moreover, to defend this decision, the Japanese Government gives an untenable excuse, that is, that Japanese fishermen once fished in the waters in question. Yet, Japan completely disregards the fact that by an international document which was well known during the war and through the postwar period, Japan lost all rights and title to these waters.

In his 25 January policy speech, Prime Minister Suzuki said that he wants to readjust Japanese-Soviet relations which are in a difficult stage. The Soviet Union has repeatedly professed its readiness to develop reciprocal cooperation and good neighborly relations with Japan. All that we hear from Japan, however, is reports about Japanese actions which only add to mutual distrust. Under these circumstances, what kind of readjustment will be possible?

The move recently initiated by the Japanese Government will only hamper efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to improving Soviet-Japanese relations as desired by the people of both countries. This is quite clear.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S.-PAKISTANI 'ALLIANCE'

LD052214 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- "The sinister shadow of a U.S.-Pakistani alliance is looming over South and South-West Asia," IZVESTIYA writes today. "The U.S. has assumed the obligation to render Pakistan aid, mostly military aid, to the value of 3,200 million dollars within the next five years."

The newspaper stresses that the United States is arming Pakistan because "following the collapse of the Iranian Shah's regime, which was the main guardian of U.S. interests in the Near and Middle East and in the Persian Gulf, Washington urgently needs a replacement, that is, a new policeman.... U.S. imperialism would like to create there a dependable outpost for conducting its expansionistic policy in the whole of the Asian Continent. The weapons supplied to Islamabad can at any moment be used against those countries in the region whose independent policy will 'threaten the national interests of the United States,' or, to put it in simpler terms, will no longer please Washington."

"The American weapons poured into Pakistan have long been used actively against Democratic Afghanistan," the newspaper continues. They are being amassed in ever larger quantities in the areas bordering India. Using the hypocritical pretext of the 'Soviet threat', the United States claims that it is strengthening Pakistan's 'defences'. But what 'defences' are they talking about? The 'defences' of Pakistan are becoming, as frequently was the case in the past, a component part of a larger strategic axis of U.S. imperialism, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific let alone the Indian Ocean. It is this axis that creates a real threat to peace and security in various regions and generates a fresh menace to international peace as a whole."

The United States, IZVESTIYA concludes, "needs Pakistan in a military uniform, Pakistan obediently doing the bidding of its patron from the other side of the ocean. But this is dangerous policy."

PDPA'S BARYALAI HOLDS PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD052246 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb, TASS -- Mahmoud Baryalai, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who leads the Afghan delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, said here at a press conference for French and foreign journalists:

Our party and our people could have themselves resolved their internal problems and put at end to domestic counterrevolution were it not for the intrigues of international imperialism and the reactionary forces, which have launched a ruthless undeclared war agianst us. All of them, from the United States and Britain to Pakistan, China, Saudi Arabia and Israel, are giving aid to the counter-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan. See for themselves [as received] what conspiracies are being hatched near our borders and what crimes are perpetrated by counter-revolutionaries in our country. They are burning schools and hospitals and carrying out economic and political sabotage. Imperialism supports these forces and helps the rebels to violate our borders.

We are a small country and cannot fight single-handed against the united forces of the reaction. In these conditions we were forced, in order to thwart the conspiracy of the imperialists, to ask for aid from our Soviet comrades. That request did not contravene any law or any provision of international law.

A limited contingent of Soviet troops was sent to Afghanistan under a treaty between the two countries. This contingent does not at all interfere in our internal affairs. If the Soviet Union had not given assistance to our country, there would have been no independent and free Afghanistan today because imperialism was poised to turn it into another Chile.

We are not naive and are perfectly aware that imperialism cannot be expected to voluntarily end intervention in our internal affairs. Objective conditions should be provided for this. We have a consistent and immutable stand as regards ways to resolve the problems around Afghanistan. We have repeatedly reiterated our readiness to conduct negotiations with all the interested parties. We have stated that if our borders actually become borders of peace and if we secure international guarantees for our integrity and for non-intervention, we will be prepared to discuss the terms of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent from our territory.

Mahmoud Baryalai denounced the campaign of slander that is being conducted by the Western mass media with regard to developments in Afghanistan. It is more than time to put an end to this campaign, based not only on ignorance of our reality but also on the deliberate intention of the mass media to support the policy of imperialism, he said.

Western Interference Scored

LD070320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Mahmoud Baryalai, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], who is in France to take part in the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, held a press conference at the Paris Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. He said, among other things:

[Begin Baryalai recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] The leadership of the DRA is waging a steadfast struggle for the implementation of democratic reforms in the country. The vital problems of the population, such as the right to a peaceful life and housing, the right to education and the right to work, are the prime concerns of both the government and the PDPA Central Committee. Much has been done in recent years. Schools and hospitals are being built in the towns and villages of the country. The peasantry is being brought together in cooperatives.

We are moving ahead with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which are helping us to overcome the economic blockade declared against us by the West. Of course, not all of the problems facing the people's authorities in Afghanistan have been solved. There are objective (?factors) related to the many centuries of backwardness in the development of our country. But we are also encountering subversion being carried out on our soil by international imperialism. We know that money provided by the United States and its CIA pays for the arming and training of gangs of mercenaries comprised of Afghan renegades who are infiltrated into our country from Pakistan. They are not grudging with funds for the Afghan counterrevolution.

The imperialist mercenaries are hoping to sow fear among the population and by means of terror to return the country to the medieval order which previously prevailed. However, life itself shows that all of these endeavors are doomed to failure despite extensive assistance from subversive forces in the West. [end recording]

MEETINGS IN POLAND VIEW POLITICAL-ECONOMIC MOVES

PZPR Politburo

LD071440 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has held a session here. It assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland. Special attention was paid to the implementation of the economic reform.

The need was stressed to undertake organisational and technical efforts to overcome difficulties with raw and other materials and in the sphere of cooperation, as well as to improve the activity of control mechanisms, particularly during the fixing of prices.

The Political Bureau stressed the need to intensify work of factory party and voivodship bodies on resolving concrete production problems, as well as on mobilising labour collectives for more productive work. The session expressed gratitude to the miners who had increased coal production.

The Political Bureau defined tasks of party organisations stemming from Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the recent session of the Polish Sejm.

WRON, ZSL Presidiums

LD051900 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb, TASS -- A meeting of the Martial Council for National Redemption [WRON] was held here. It was presided by Wojciech Jaruzelski and taking part in its work were representatives of the rural public, including individual farmers, workers of state farms, production cooperatives and agricultural circles. Among them were members of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party [ZSL], of youth organisations and non-party members.

Members of the council acquainted those present with the situation in the country, with the activities of the Polish Armed Forces and state authorities. Also explained were the tasks of overcoming the crisis now facing all patriotic forces in Poland. Special attention was given to questions of supplying the population with foodstuffs and of the further development of the countryside.

The discussion was characterised by full support for the measures taken by the Martial Council to normalise the sociopolitical situation in the country. Also discussed were the role of Polish agriculture and the tasks facing it in this connection, first of all the prompt fulfilment of spring work, the growth of agricultural output and raising the standards of agricultural work.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Martial Council, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Polish press notes the extensive international support given to the measures to curb counter-revolution in the country and stabilise the situation. Communist and workers parties, especially in those countries where they struggle for the rights of the working class and come out against capital, cannot remain indifferent to the events in Poland, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The introduction of martial law in Poland, the paper writes further, brought forth a varied reaction in communist and workers parties. Their vast majority showed understanding of this act; they understood that this was a necessary step with the aim of preventing a catastrophe, preventing civil war in the country.

In recent weeks the PUWP Central Committee has received a mass of statements, letters from the leadership of the communist parties of the United States, the FRG, Austria, Argentina, Canada and many other parties in which they fully supported the PUWP's measures. The communists of many countries, the paper stresses, express solidarity with the PUWP and condemn the anti-Polish campaign unleashed by the imperialist forces. They expressed protest against the interference by the United States and other NATO countries into Poland's internal affairs, the use against it of economic and other "sanctions" and against the putting of pressure on the Polish authorities.

Poland's radio, television and press report facts of the further stabilisation of production activity and public life in Poland. It is reported, in particular, that classes at all courses of Polish universities will be resumed on February 8th.

[In reporting on the meeting described above, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 5 February adds: The mass media also report that a meeting of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium discussed topical problems of agriculture. The Presidium appealed to all field workers to accelerate deliveries of grain to procurement points and not to allow a shortage of bread in the country. The papers and the radio and television note in their material that Poland's sociopolitical and economic life is continuing in a stable situation. A normal work rhythm is being observed in the coal, metallurgical, chemical, textile and other industries.]

POLES SEE RELIEF, HOPE IN MARTIAL LAW

LD060930 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS -- Western mass media, having launched psychological warfare against People's Poland, are rattling the words "martial law" like weapons, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. The meaning and essence of these words are not explained. What for? Did the rank-and-file American forget the pictures of the cruel suppression of blacks' unrest in 1960 when martial law was imposed in a number of towns and states? Firing salvos by national guardsmen, clouds of smoke and tear gas over the slum blocks, the roar of police cars. Does not the rank-and-file Briton have before his eyes the pictures of man-hunt in Ulster? In Poland, as bourgeois propaganda is trying to convince people, everything is just in the same way.

What the situation in the Polish People's Republic is in actual fact is related by V. Moroz, the newspaper's special correspondent, who visited there at the end of January.

"The mass media of Poland," he writes, "also often repeat the words 'martial law.' Pointedly often. Because to the Poles these words are full of hope. They soothe, rally, invite to work and educate. No one, of course, regards martial law as a normal, usual thing. No one expects that after the imposition of martial law a new, better epoch will come immediately. But millions of people feel and see that martial law has opened possibilities which did not exist for many months. General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, has described it as a kind of bridge by which one can pass through the critical period."

Numerous conversations with ordinary Polish people have convinced; they took approvingly the forced and extreme measure of their government, and are responding to it by work, the correspondent points out.

"It is quiet in the city, far more quiet than before," commented an elderly Warsaw resident who stopped near the soldier's brazier put in the street. "Transport functions better. There is more order in the supply services. Near the zolnierz [soldier] it is not my hands that I am warming but my soul."

The head of a patrol continued with the smile: "Many come with thanks. But back in December, during the first week, some suspicious character was wandering near the crossroads with a mourning band on his sleeve. He was squinting at us, waiting for reprisals. But there was none."

Why is it so that the people took calmly, even with relief, the martial law imposed by the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic in accordance with the Constitution? Because the Polish people from the very first days came to feel the creative and constructive purpose of the government's emergency measures. The restrictions were accurately addressed. The Poles came to see the selfless, tireless and lofty work of the Polish Army -- the People's Army which assumed a no easy task of bringing the country back to normal life.

"Martial Law in Poland", Division General Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Department of the Polish Army, emphasized in an interview with us, "has nothing in common with martial law which is often resorted to in the capitalist world, in exploiter society. It has been imposed to uphold and strengthen the working people's power, socialism, to isolate the political adversary, and to avoid a civil war. All the old bodies of state power and administration are functioning in the country. Not a single deputy of the Sejm has been stripped of powers. The parties and the main youth organizations have not been disbanded. The activities of trade unions have been suspended for the time being and it is clear why. Acting on behalf of the workers were forces alien to their class interests.

"Destroyed buildings in U.S. cities where martial law was imposed to suppress people's unrest," the author emphasizes, "reminded one of the tragedy years later. In Poland not a single house has been destroyed. Moreover, in this period the servicemen of the Polish Army are heroically combatting the floods, rescuing people and people's property."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA OUTLINES AID TO POLAND

PM051321 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Correspondent Ya. Yuferova article under the rubric "Interlocutor:" "This Is How Friends Help"]

[Excerpt] Minsk -- Brestskaya Oblast borders on two Polish voivodships -- Lublin and Biala Podlaska. Whole books could be written about the friendship of the inhabitants of these border regions. The present time is rather difficult for them, but dozens of people of very different trades, with whom I have talked in Brest these days, believe that the Polish people will cope with their difficulties and that Soviet-Polish fraternity, sealed by blood, will remain a strong link in the chain of proletarian internationalism.

Soviet people understand and see what a hard time socialist Poland is having. They see in the literal sense of the word. The people of Brest watch Polish television broadcasts.

...The lads are having an unhurried conversation -- we are in a room at the electromechanical plant hostel. The television sound is turned down, but assembly [komplektatsiya] technician Nikolay Alekhnovich, machine tool operator Ivan Shile and assembly engineer Sergey Komarov know well what is happening on the screen: Polish television is repeating a report from the Piast mine, the very mine bemoaned by the bitter tears of the mothers, wives and children of the miners whom extremists kept underground for a long time.

"None of us is indifferent to the situation in Poland," Vladimir Pintegov said. "I used to work at the Brest electric bulb plant, which Poland supplied with equipment for the manufacture and assembly of bulbs. And Polish specialists, very intelligent guys, worked on adjusting the press molds. We all got on famously, and we could always see behind the words 'Soviet-Polish friendship' a specific Wladek, Marek, Czeslaw.... Now I often wonder: How have my acquaintances behaved at the painful hour of trials? If we were to meet, I could not refrain from asking one question: How could you, my comrades, let immature youths try to profane the graves of Soviet servicemen who liberated your land? My father died after the victory, but of wounds received at the front. So I have a special score to settle with war. With every passing year you understand increasingly clearly what titanic work the two bright words 'peace and friendship' demand."

The lads turned up the sound; an edition of government news was on the air. The announcer was saying how much and what food had arrived in Poland from Hungary in the past 24 hours. These days the Soviet Red Cross has sent medical supplies and condensed milk, baby food and blankets to the flood-hit regions of Poland.

As B.K. Maksimov, the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's agent in Belorussia, reported, Poland receives from our country approximately 500 types of commodities, more than 100 of them from the border republic. They include, in particular, trucks and silage-harvesting combines, machine tools and refrigerators, clocks, watches and cameras, and half the potassium fertilizers exported from Belorussian SSR territory.

At the same time, among the CEMA countries Poland is a big supplier of complete equipment for enterprises in various sectors of industry. Over the past 20 years such equipment has been delivered and commissioned at 16 enterprises on Belorussian territory alone.

...The railroad works day and night, night and day. The 9 cm difference in gauge between the European and Russian railroads, which came about many years ago, holds up passenger trains at the border for only an hour or two. It is a more complex matter for freight trains -- the cars are completely reloaded. For many years now Brest railmen have been working in coordination with their Polish colleagues of the (Melashevichskiy) transshipment region.

Saturday. I am in the control room. The most important man today on the Brest section of the Belorussian railroad is N.I. Ginkyuk. He lifts the receiver of a direct telephone. "Good day, Waclaw. Let's start work," Ginkyuk communicates easily by telephone (he knows the language, knows his job) with his Polish colleague. "The 17th express is on time, the 21st, too...."

Owing to this year's bad weather, the railmen are having great difficulty keeping the trains on time.

I had a question to which I wanted to obtain an answer: how have the difficulties being experienced by Poland affected the work of the Belorussian railroad? D.A. Martynyuk, deputy chief of the Belorussian railroad, was in Brest on a business trip at just this time:

"To the Polish railmen's honor, they yielded least of all to Solidarity's counterrevolutionary influence," Dmitriy Adamovich emphasized. "In the very difficult year of 1981 the trains ran on time. The volume of freight shipments has increased recently. Together with the other CEMA members our country is helping the Polish people to overcome the economic crisis. And in this situation the efficient, conscientious work of our railmen constitutes concrete fulfillment of an international duty."

A working person always understands a worker. None of us is indifferent to the events in Poland. The state of those who have close relatives living there is all the more understandable. And there are many such families in Brestskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts.

...In the Sitnikovs' apartment they listen to "the latest news" at the early hour of 6 o'clock. How are things there, are things calmer, is life returning to normal? Some 12 years ago their daughter Larisa married a Polish engineer and she now teaches Russian in a Warsaw technical college.

"I visited my daughter last March," Mikhail Stepanovich said. "Her friends -- true, convinced party members -- gathered. They spoke a lot about Poland's fate. Not wishing to upset us, she hid from her mother and me the fact that counterrevolution was not unsuccessfully sowing anti-Sovietism among a section of young people. Larisa was having a hard time. Now there is no communication with Warsaw, and we are concerned for her family and our grandson. We reassure each other, it is true, with the fact that the Military Council of National Salvation has put an end to the excesses. Real hopes have emerged of resolving the acute economic and sociopolitical problems."

Martial law has reduced all border contacts to a minimum for the time being. People understand perfectly the reason for this. They go visiting when the house is in order and things can be postponed for a while. But now too many urgent matters have piled up in the family, in collectives, in the Polish state.

POLAND STABILIZING DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

LD060646 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Stabilization of the Situation -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- "Reports coming from different parts of Poland show that despite certain difficulties, linked with a shortage of electric power, raw materials, a shortage of commodities in the home market, the socio-political and economic life of the country proceeds in a stable situation." This is how the PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent Oleg Losóto describes the present-day situation in the Polish People's Republic.

"Among these reports, there are many which testify to invigorated activities of organizations of the Workers' Party and their influence upon processes leading to the overcoming of crisis phenomena," the PRAVDA correspondent points out.

The introduction of martial law prevented a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, brought order to streets of Polish cities, created conditions for the normal operation of plants and factories, of the whole national economic complex. But that step, as is noted by the Polish press, ensured solution of the first task only, the task of stabilization of the situation. The second task is more complicated. "This task," the article runs, "is linked with consolidation of the socialist foundations of the state, effective utilization of the weighty economic potential, accumulated over the years of people's power, and establishment for the purpose of a proper social climate based on trust and cooperation. Successful solution of these problems which are vitally important for the country depends, as it is absolutely clear, on the Polish United Workers' Party, on determination and cosistency of its action.

"The Polish United Workers Party is now in the focus of public attention. The current talk at meetings, plenary meetings of committees, conferences of the party activists, is consolidation of the ranks of the party, its unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, enhancing of its militant spirit in the party work. The Polish United Workers Party is known to have experienced heavy trials. It was subjected to violent attacks on the part of counter-revolution. Its members were threatened with extermination. Not all withstood trials. The trials were withstood by those for whom lofty ideas, devotion to communist ideals signify concrete deeds, actions which frequently call for courage and daring. They are now in the front ranks and, sparing neither effort nor time, are doing the utmost to see to it that the country should extricate itself as soon as possible from the crisis."

U.S. EFFORTS TO INTERFERE IN POLAND CRITICIZED

TV Program 'Provocation'

PM051253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Polish journalist Adam Wysocki: "The Pharisees' Show"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The American President and his administration are displaying extreme nervousness about the development of events in Poland. This nervousness began to grow from the moment martial law was introduced in Poland in order to put an end to the pernicious anarchy, the orgy of strikes and the destabilization of public and economic life. The Reagan administration clearly does not like the fact that the Poles themselves, by their own efforts, using their own Polish Army, have embarked on the salvation of the motherland, which has been in the grip of a profound crisis for the last 18 months.

The culmination of the American politicians' nervousness is the international television program planned for 30 January in Washington, which can only be regarded as a provocation. More than half-a-million dollars have been allocated for the organization -- under R. Reagan's personal patronage -- of the provocative "show," which is really unparalleled in its scale and absurdity. As has become known, this event is to be the premier in a whole series of similar programs with the sonorous motto "the truth."

The bourgeois press in America -- and not only in America -- has enthusiastically christened this television show the "biggest event in the history of world television." Well, by all appearances it will indeed by a "big show," with the participation not only of politicians and political renegades but of movie actors, including old colleagues of the present President, who, as is known, played in many cowboy movies. By all appearances R. Reagan has not forgotten that period in his life and is now trying, as the saying goes, to shoot from the hip in an easterly direction.

Mr Reagan has chosen as his partners in this anti-Polish and anti-Soviet revue, among others, the former Polish Ambassadors Spasowski and Rurarz, who betrayed their country and deserted their diplomatic posts. It is not hard to guess what role will be assigned to them in the show....

It is apposite to note that many well-known West European politicians who were invited to take part in this base "show" refused, being unwilling to have anything to do with this primitive propaganda toy. Britain's THE GUARDIAN, which can hardly be suspected of particular sympathies toward socialist Poland, observed that "the situation in Poland is too serious to make a cabaret program or a melodrama of it." Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky dissociated himself from the "cabaret and melodrama," accusing the Americans of a hypocritical approach to Polish events. The Austrian politician recalled, with reason, that anyone who saw on American television the sequences showing how, on Reagan's orders, the leaders of the recent air traffic controllers' strike were arrested and clapped in irons will never believe in the sincerity of the Washington administration's sympathies toward Polish trade unions.

As is known, the hysterical campaign in the United States is taking place under the slogan "Solidarity with the Poles and Poland." One may ask -- what kind of solidarity can they mean? With what Poland and what Poles? In any case, not with the Poland and the Poles against whom, as Gen W. Jaruzelski states in the Sejm, psychological and propaganda aggression is being waged, with the use of the shamefully inhuman "food weapon."

Unlike his predecessor J. Carter, R. Reagan is not a preacher but, as already mentioned, an actor by profession. So he does not necessarily know the biblical parables about the pharisees -- that is, about people who say one thing and do another. But here is a characteristic thing: From the very start of his White House rule the U.S. President has not begrudged words of "warm friendship and sympathy" for Poland and the Poles. But since then he has declared an economic blockade on Poland, depriving the Poles, in what is a difficult situation for them, of extremely necessary goods, banned the delivery of grain and corn, broken an aggreement with Polish fishermen and so forth. All these measures are directed not so much against the Polish Government and the Military Council of National Salvation, which has assumed responsibility for the country's destiny, as against the whole of Polish society, that very society about which Washington is allegedly so concerned.

To my knowledge it is not only we who know the proverb that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Poles have seen its truth and wisdom once again now that the country is really in need. We have been given fraternal assistance by our real friends, from whom the anti-socialist forces so wished to dissociate Poland.

The biggest, most effective help has been given to Poland by its biggest socialist partner and ally -- the land of the Soviets. This help was of the utmost sincerity and the greatest value. Apart from financial credits, it meant the early delivery of raw and other urgently needed materials, and this will make it possible to make proper use of Poland's developed industrial potential. Of course, in the future we will respond to this assistance with increased deliveries of our products. Thus whereas from Washington we receive threats, from Moscow and the other socialist capitals we receive new confirmation of the justice of the truth that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

The Polish public, and particularly the residents of Warsaw, greeted with tremendous gratitude the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personal initiative concerning the commencement of the construction of the first Warsaw subway line. This news is particularly close to our hearts in the present situation, when the country is only just beginning to eliminate the consequences of the profound crisis, whose causes are well known.

Poland no longer wants to be the "sick man of Europe," as someone called it a few months ago. It is a fact that the illness we have suffered was grave and dangerous. Now a favorable, long-awaited breakthrough has come. But the recovery process has only just begun, and we must not adopt a casual attitude toward the causes of the illness. That would be an unforgivable error, the more so as obviously not everyone wishes us good health. On the contrary, some people clearly want the ailing condition and the weakness which we were suffering 13 December to go on as long as possible.

Gen W. Jaruzelski, speaking in the Sejm, said that it was not socialism which disappointed Poland but insufficient socialism [nedostatok sotsializma]. It is necessary to restore our state's class nature and strengthen the role of the workers and peasants in sociopolitical and economic life, giving it modern legal and organizational forms. W. Jaruzelski also stressed that our place -- not only in geographical terms -- is in the socialist community of states, in the Warsaw Pact, among equal and friendly peoples. In these difficult days for Poland they have all given us internationalist economic assistance and showed us trust and the faith that we will be able by our own efforts to avert the danger which threatens socialism in our country. Poland and the Poles are sincerely grateful for that assistance and faith.

It would be naive to hope that the words spoken in the Polish Sejm the other day and the program they contain for a way out of the crisis will win the approval of the enemies of socialist Poland. They have given rise to a new outburst of threats and slander against Poland and the Soviet Union and our other true allies. In this undeclared but fierce psychological war against us, the truth is on our side.

Sanctions Against Poland, USSR

LD052144 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- "The USA demands that the FRG revise the concept of detente and join in the policy of 'sanctions' with respect to the Soviet Union and Poland, following the hegemonist foreign-policy prescriptions of the United States," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The problem is, of course, not only that Washington," the newspaper says, "is looking for support for its reckless course from its major ally. In the process, it also seeks its own ulterior motives -- namely to strengthen its leadership in the bloc, to assure its own military-strategic and economic interests." It is no coincidence, the newspaper says, that "in using the Polish events only as a pretext for severing the threads of cooperation between East and West and to create on the continent an atmosphere of fear and hatred. This will enable the Pentagon to emplace on the European Continent without any resistance its Pershings and cruise missiles, neutron and chemical weapons."

Exerting pressure on the FRG and working to curtail the broad and mutually advantageous ties of West Germany with the socialist states, says IZVESTIYA, Washington wishes to weaken the FRG, to heighten its dependence on the sources of energy and raw materials controlled by U.S. monopolies." The self-seeking designs of the Washington administration manifest themselves especially clearly in its approach to the major "gas-pipes" agreement. "The USA has stubbornly worked for disrupting it. And now that the agreement is signed, it spares no effort to slow down its implementation or make it more difficult." Simultaneously, Washington is stepping up its trade war against its partners. Now, for instance, it is erecting new barriers in the way of the exports of the West German quality steel to the USA.

In this manner, the newspaper stresses, the designs of the Washington administration are quite evident. It is "trying to fasten closer its West European partners to itself, to break their desire for independence. And not infrequently the American pressure forces the FRG into concessions. It is clear to everyone that this inconsistency is doing damage to the interests of the FRG and thus is weakening the social-liberal coalition."

Promotion of 'Civil War'

LD071100 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 7 Feb 82

["The Suppressors of Freedoms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, TASS -- Washington is trying to make use of the Polish events to loosen the socialist community, to weaken its defence capacity and to make Poland a seat of such tension under which it would be easier to pull the most frenzied militarist programmes through. Judging by the U.S. press, one of them, the newest one, is directed towards the massive production of chemical weapons and towards equipping the U.S. Armed Forces with them, and towards unleashing thereby an arms race in yet another most dangerous field, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in today's International Review.

At present, the newspaper emphasizes, the situation in the Polish People's Republic has been to a large extent normalized due to the measures taken in the middle of December last year by the government and confirmed by the Polish Sejm, measures by means of which the counter-revolutionaries' onslaught was stopped. However, quite a strange thing is observed: The more reports come in from Poland about enterprises gathering a good working rhythm and about other signs of normalization, the more malicious becomes the hooting in Washington and other capitals of NATO countries and the more impudently facts are distorted.

They on the Potomac are calling for "national reconciliation" in Poland while they did and are doing everything for a civil war to be unleashed there, IZVESTIYA points out. The matters went to the lengths of a disgraceful propagandist "show" in Washington on January 30-31, which was directed and produced by the White House. To the latter's shame, the anti-Polish show burst like a soap bubble.

While shedding crocodile tears over alleged violations of human rights in Poland, Washington, with its dense imperial philosophy is busy suppressing freedom back at home, staging reprisals aganst the black population in a number of cities of Florida and against the members of the former Air Traffic Controllers' Union, and practising through its henchmen a policy of genocide in El Salvador and supporting the racists of the Republic of South Africa and killers the type of fascist Pinochet in Chile, dictator Garcia in Guatemala and terrorist Begin in Israel. The newspaper writes that the USA, and under its pressure other NATO countries as well, while talking of the freedom of the peoples, overtly and most unworthily trample international law and violate the basic principles of inter-state relations which have been recorded in documents and which have become the laws of international life.

Further on TV Show

LD080736 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- PRAVDA points to a novelty in imperialism's propaganda methods: High-ranking people are being drawn to direct participation in propaganda tricks. "Up till now presidents, premiers, state secretaries as a rule took care of their respectability, preserved their reliability in line with their post, while 'dirty work' they entrusted to others. Now, by a directive from Washington, a television burlesque brought together elderly clown Bob Hope, who entertained American troops in Vietnam and who called upon them 'to kill Vietcong men to the last person;' and the prime ministers of a number of West European countries; singer-businessman Frank Sinatra, who tarnished himself by his links with Mafia; and greyish notables from the capital.

As was noted by Marx, the newspaper recalls, the feeling of shame is the most revolutionary feeling. It is not for that reason that shamelessness now became a distinctive feature of rabid reactionaries, or at least the heavy lot of those who are compelled to obey instructions from the overseas.

The newspaper PRAVDA stresses: "For the sake of truth we shall say: Not all participants in the anti-Polish television show performed the roles with a zeal demonstrated by Margaret Thatcher. Many of them buried their eyes in an American crib. Though one can hardly suspect them who have a lot of experience in oratory in Parliament of being tongue-tied. Others diffidently accompanied banalities of anti-socialist, anti-Polish propaganda with all sorts of reservations." The hurriedly cooked up and advertised spectacle masterminded by the boss of the White House, PRAVDA writes, did not bring, however, the much-expected political dividends. "A Hollywood farce," "a typically American vulgarity," "a commonplace and tasteless spectacle" -- such are the comments of the Western press itself.

TODOROV DESCRIBES BULGARIAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PM080913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly: "Geared to the Future"]

[Text] Sofia -- For the Bulgarian people the first year of the eighties was marked by exciting events. We solemnly celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. We paid tribute to the Bulgarian Marxists headed by Dimitur Blagoev, who created the party of the working class 90 years ago. We entered the new decade armed with the 12th BCP Congress decisions. The party forum summed up the path traveled by the country since the adoption of the program for building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1971. The chief result of the path traveled is this: Over the past decade elements of mature socialism have taken shape in the economy, in culture and in the social sphere.

The Bulgarian people have entered the new decade not only with pride in the successes achieved but with a realistic constructive program of further progress. The chief socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is to continue the line of comprehensively satisfying the working people's constantly growing material, spiritual and social requirements on the basis of intensifying the national economy, making consistent use of the new economic approach and its machinery and further improving socialist social relations.

In accordance with this chief task, the Bulgarian National Assembly adopted a law on the 5-year plan which provides for growth of 20 percent in national income, 28 percent in industrial output, 18 percent in agricultural output, approximately 15 percent in real per capita income, 21 percent in retail commodity turnover and 50 percent in the volume of consumer services for the population during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is planned to construct 260,000 apartments. Conditions will be created to provide all 5-year-old children with places in kindergartens. The growth in our peoples spiritual culture will continue, and the reform of the public education system aimed at ensuring the harmonious development of the individual and revealing and realizing all his abilities and talents will be completed.

The course of intensification has been taken as the basis of the BCP's socioeconomic strategy for the eighties. The potential of extensive development factors has been practically exhausted: The increase in labor resources is very limited, and the shortage of many types of raw materials and supplies must also be taken into account. The energy crisis in the capitalist world is having an unfavorable effect on the Bulgarian economy. In this situation only broad cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the intensification of the Bulgarian economy are capable of ensuring that our country has a stable rate of economic growth.

The scientific and technical revolution will be our dependable ally in achieving this aim. Its latest achievements will be extensively introduced into production. The automation program, for whose implementation the corresponding capital investments are envisaged, has become an important constituent of the 5-year plan. The introduction of automation using computers and, in particular, microprocessor techniques will be widely organized. Machine building has been set a specific task -- to ensure the designing and production of systems of machines and robots which free man from heavy and dangerous labor and which make it possible to raise social labor productivity several times over. In the technical and technological modernization of production, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will rely, as before, on the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The transition to the fuller comprehensive utilization of raw materials, both imported and home-produced, will also be our very important task for the eighties. Waste-free and low-waste technologies will be introduced widely. Bulgaria actively participates in fulfilling the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs. New steps have been taken with the aim of realizing the general scheme of specialization and cooperation in the sphere of physical production between Bulgaria and the USSR through 1990.

The intensive development of the economy, the only acceptable alternative for Bulgaria under modern conditions, demands of us qualitatively new solutions in the management sphere. They must ensure the full utilization of the Bulgarian nation's creative potential and stimulate the labor activeness of the masses. In this connection I wish to remind you that in recent years we have elaborated and introduced a new economic machinery which takes into full consideration the role of commodity-money relationships and the effect of the law of value under socialism. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will seek to fully introduce the chief principle and demand of the new economic machinery -- to transfer every economic and social unit to autonomous financing and make it pay for itself. On this basis the role of the labor collective -- the assiduous master of the publicly owned enterprise -- will also be enhanced.

In the coming period, too, wages will remain the chief means of materially encouraging the labor activeness of the masses and raising their living standards. The average annual wage will increase from 2,185 leva in 1980 to 2,500 leva by 1985, while the minimum monthly wage will increase from 100 to 120 leva. Social consumption funds will increase 17 percent, and the economic and social effectiveness of their use will increase sharply. The initiative of labor collectives and of inhabitants of population centers in making efficient use of local resources in order fully to meet collective needs will, as before, be developed.

Simultaneously with economic incentives the further development of culture, education and ideological work will influence the growth of the people's social and labor activeness. The improvement of a person's moral qualities and his constant self-assertion as a citizen, working person and creator will be a condition of the working people's full-value participation in socialist building. I must emphasize that the party does great work on the working people's ideological education in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. The role of primary party organizations as the leading force of labor collectives is growing everywhere. The activities of all sociopolitical organizations and movements -- the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Communist Youth Union -- are improving. This is helping to further strengthen the moral and political unity of the people rallied around the BCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The development of socialist democracy is one of the main directions in the building of a mature socialist society. The role of the Bulgarian National Assembly as the supreme organ of state power will continue to increase. It will fulfill its constitutional functions more fully and will discuss and resolve strategic questions of social life.

The monitoring functions of parliament will be developed further. The ties between National Assembly deputies and working people will be made more effective. We will continue the practice of having ministers and other responsible statesmen delivering reports to parliamentary commissions and National Assembly sessions.

In the coming years the democratic essence of the people's councils will be revealed still more clearly and fully.

The still broader development of our democracy will be an important direction. More effective use will be made of the public and state principle in management. Criticism and self-criticism will be developed more widely and the political, economic, social and legal guarantees of working people's rights and freedoms will be broadened. The principle of the unity of rights and duties, of freedom and responsibility will be applied more consistently in practice.

At the 12th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the purpose of improving our political system is this: "at every work place, in every population center and in every organizational and managerial unit to increase the working person's participation in resolving problems and tasks of economic, political and cultural building, to develop every working person's political activeness intensively and on a large scale and to secure a new upsurge and blossoming of his creative strength."

In the eighties the Bulgarian working people are faced with resolving complex large-scale tasks. Life will demand the surmounting of a number of difficulties and contradictions associated both with the country's limited reousrces and with certain shortcomings of a subjective order. We are well aware that the complex, contradictory international situation cannot fail to affect our country, too. The party and the people do not close their eyes to the difficulties and problems but are mobilizing all their forces to surmount them.

We look with optimism to the future. Its roots lie in the stability of socialist social relations, in our people's moral and political unity, in the strength and might of the socialist community and in our unity with the Soviet Union and the party of Lenin.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD052050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] There has been a successful conclusion to talks between government-level delegations of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in Moscow. A protocol on trade turnover between the two countries for this year was signed. The new protocol provides for the further steady and rapid development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic relations and the further development of specialization and production cooperation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN LAWYERS GROUP

PM051623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from V. Lashkul, V. Mikheyev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Kremlin Talk"]

[Text] On 29 January V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of Bulgarian lawyers headed by I. Valinov, chairman of the Bulgarian Supreme Court, which is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court. Taking part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, were S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, P.P. Gureyev, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Juridical Department; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

LD032142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The 34th anniversary of the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance falls on 4 February. Our correspondents Vladimir Ivanov and Vladimir Korablev report from Bucharest:

History has already passed judgement on the significance of this treaty. The treaty's significance is visible in all the immense changes which have taken place in Romania since the war. Above all, the treaty was the first truly equitable document signed between Romania and a great power. The second very characteristic feature of the treaty is its scope, embracing as it does every aspect of political, military, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The treaty was signed 1 month after the proclamation of a People's Republic of Romania. The establishment of the people's system was difficult. At that time, Romania was subjected to unprecented pressure by the imperialist powers which tried to retain their economic positions and to keep reactionary elements in power. So, the Soviet-Romanian treaty was the young republic's sole support in the conduct of its own national policy.

The political significance of the treaty continues at the present time, too. But another aspect of it, cooperation in the building of socialism, is not less important. The development of entire sectors of the Romanian national economy, especially such leading industries as metallurgy, power engineering and chemicals, is bound up with it. There are wonderful prospectsfor the dynamism of Soviet-Romanian ties. Whereas our trading ties grew by 70 percent during preceding years, they will double during the current 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN HUNGARY -- An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee delegation headed by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the committee, arrived in Hungary 2 days ago. The delegation visited (Charna) town. A meeting was held with (Charna) party leaders, and the delegation became acquainted with the party's activities and the town's economic developments during the past year. The Armenian delegation also visited Sopron, where an amicable meeting was held with the Sopron city executive committee and Sopron party leaders. The Armenian delegation visited the Sopron carpet factory and held a meeting with union leaders. They discussed production and development issues. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 15 Jan 82 GF]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON FRENCH CP CONGRESS

General Debate

LD051852 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb, TASS -- TASS special correspondents Petr Konovalov and Oleg Shirokov report:

The 24th Congress of the French Communist Party is underway in the Parisian suburb of Saint Ouen. A general debate on the report of the Central Committee about the results of the activity and the tasks of the party in new conditions that have formed as a result of the victory of the left forces at the elections in the spring of last year and the forming of a government with the participation of communist ministers continues at the congress.

The delegates analyze the present-day political and economic situation in the country, the prospects for the activity of the French Communist Party, strengthening of its ranks, widening of the influence of the party among the working people.

Special attention is paid to questions of stepping up actions for peace, for averting war danger, for frustrating the attempts of the imperialist circles to achieve military superirority, to change in their favour the alignment of forces in the world. In their speeches, the delegates emphasised a most important contribution of the socialist countries to the preservation and selfguarding of world peace, a considerable contribution to this most important cause by the communists, by the entire progressive public of France and other countries.

Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, state minister, Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman devoted the main part of his speech to questions of transformations which are necessary for overcoming a profound economic crisis in the country. "This is not an easy task", he said.

"We come up against numerous difficulties resulting from the pernitious policy that had been conducted by the right-wing governments over many years. The right-wing forces put obstacles to the implementation of the course of transformations, resort to all sorts of procedural ruses in parliament to delay its implementation".

The speaker assured the delegates of the congress that communist ministers in the Cabinet will do their utmost to implement the changes planned for which the French voters declared in the spring of last year.

Secretary of the Parisian Federation of the French Communist Party Henry Malberg pointed in his speech to the importance of the political and economic changes taking place in France, to the aggravation of the class struggle.

Delegate of the communists of Oise Department R. Navarro emphasized women's role in the struggle for the construction of socialism in France. She urged the French communsits to draw women more intensively in the struggle for progressive changes.

Representative of the Federation of the French Communist Party of Essonne Department R. Martelli emphasized the need of profound theoretical study of history and present-day social processes, as well as intensification of the work of the Institute of Marxist Research at the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Representative of the communists of Corsica E. Ferrer called the attention of the delegates of the congress to the economic plight on the island. He welcomed the measures of the government aimed at the development and democratisation of life on Corsica.

Resolution on Party Activity

LD062142 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS - A regular, 24th Congress of the French Communist Party is in its fourth day in the Parisian workers' suburb Saint Ouen.

The general debate on the report of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party has been concluded. Speaking from the rostrum of the congress, delegates analysed the main problems facing the French people in the new political situation that has formed as a result of the victory of left forces at the elections in the spring of last year and forming of a government with the participation of communist ministers. Much attention was paid to intensive struggle for peace, disarmament, for the improvement of the situation in Europe and all over the world.

A report of the Credentials Committee was read out at the congress. Taking part in the congress are 2,006 delegates representing all departmental federations of France. 61.5 percent of the delegates are workers and employees. 23.6 percent are representatives of technological and creative intelligentia.

A resolution of the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party was endorsed at the evening meeting. It determines the main directions of the activity of the French Communists in the present-day conditions.

Closing Events

LD071818 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Feb, TASS -- The 24th Congress of the 710,000-member French Communist Party today closed in the Paris workers' suburb of Saint Ouen.

The congress was attended by representatives of many communist and workers' parties, progressive and national liberation movements.

A resolution of the 24th party congress defines the main tasks of French Communists in the new conditions following the victory of the left-wing forces at the spring elections last year and creation of a government with the participation of communists offers ways of resolving serious problems facing the country, and stresses the importance of strengthening party ranks and expanding its influence among the working people. The resolution's international section points out the decisive role of socialist countries in world development, their major contribution to preserving and consolidating peace on earth.

The congress elected a new composition of the party's leading bodies.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, made a final report at the congress. He stressed solidarity of French communists with all the forces in the world struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace and disarmament, for justice, freedom and democracy, for socialism. The speaker pointed out that the congress demonstrated the important role of the French Communist Party, the party of workers, the party of the people, the revolutionary party of our time.

A plenary meeting of the party Central Committee was held on the same day. It elected the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, the secretariat of the Central Committee and the Central Commission of Political Control.

Georges Marchais was re-elected general secretary of the French Communist Party.

Marchais Address

LD060240 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The 24th PCF Congress is being held in the Paris suburb of St. Ouen. An important part of a report given by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais was devoted to the PCF's solidarity with communist parties in socialist countries. Georges Marchais said that the experience of building socialism in the various countries served as a stimulus for the struggle waged by the French communists and that it enriched their ideology. In the current conditions of a worsened international situation, socialism is a regime that is able to satisfy people's main demands.

However, one must simplify the reality of the socialist concept, not embellish or denigrate it. As history shows, no change in society has been achieved without provoking struggles, clashes and contradictions. Building socialism, which has changed the lives of millions of men, meant moving mountains.

The speaker had severe criticism for the apologists of capitalism who cry over the fate of the workers who are building capitalism and for the people who have freed themselves from the colonial yoke but remain silent about the fact that capitalism is the source of crimes. Georges Marchais was also critical of U.S. President Reagan, who organized an anti-Polish television show which was, in the words of Georges Marchais, both ridiculous and disgusting. This spectacle was a complete fiasco. It could not be otherwise. People could not seriously listen to talk about human rights uttered by a representative of American imperialism which caused devastation in Vietnam, exterminated 2 million of Vietnam's sons and daughters, discharged on Vietnam more than twice the tonnage of bombs dropped during World War II, and destroyed about one-half of Vietnam's forests and fields with napalm and defoliants -- the same imperialism which today continues to kill in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti and which continues to support dictatorial and corrupt regimes throughout the world.

Georges Marchais was very severe with those who continue to denigrate socialism by claiming that building a new society is very expensive for the people and that socialism contains some organic defects in socialist countries where it exists. He said that these defects only belong to capitalism and that the socialist regimes' errors and their consequences were an exception, a slight deviation from normal development.

Nothing, absolutely nothing enables one to assert that the people building socialism have found themselves at an impasse, that they are incapable of progressing and solving existing problems on their own and in accordance with their own concepts. He said that the class struggle continues on a world scale whether we want it or not. The preponderant role belongs to the socialist countries whose weight and influence in the world prevent the warmongers from unleashing a nuclear adventure. Through great effort, the socialist countries have managed to place international relations on the orbit of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, they are the guarantors of peace.

The people continue to benefit from the development of economic, trade, scientific and cultural links and cooperation with the socialist countries. These countries provide unreserved support for the liberation struggle in the world, notably the national liberation struggles. Our stance of solidarity with the brother parties in power does not exclude the possibility of seeing the appearance of certain differences Georges Marchais continued. As a party fully conscious of its responsibilities, we say all that we have to say during honest discussions. In no way do we present our own policy as a model, nor do we claim to give lessons to anyone.

CPSU Delegation Attends Rally

LD060036 Moscow TASS in English 0020 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS -- Late last night a mass rally of international solidarity took place in Villejuif, a working-class suburb of Paris. The rally was attended by a number of delegations to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France.

The participants in the rally cordially and enthusiastically welcomed the CPSU delegation led by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also delegations from Angola, Greece and Mexico.

The rally, which became a vivid manifestation of international solidarity, was addressed by Konstantin Chernenko, by the leaders of the delegations of the MPLA-Workers' Party, [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), and also by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party.

Rallies welcoming delegations to the 24th FCP Congress took place in many other French cities.

Chernenko Speech

LD062354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Speech by Konstantin Ustanovich Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 6 February rally in Paris -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Marchais, dear comrades, friends. I must tell you that our delegation, the CPSU delegation, is attending this meeting with a feeling of sincere satisfaction. For six decades we have been fighting shoulder to shoulder and marching side by side, each along his own road but toward the same great goal. Today we note with joy that French communists have not wasted their time. Your road has not been easy and it is not easy today. But the party moves forward, it comes forward as the active expresser of the aspirations of the working class, the working masses, of all French people. It is precisely in this spirit that all your aktiv is working and your party is struggling resolutely for the vital interests of the working class, the working masses. As in the past it is constantly concerned with consolidating its own positions as it knows that this is where the guarantee of success of the cause of democracy and socialism is. All this was mentioned vividly and with a certain amount of historic optimism by Comrade Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, in his report at the congress.

When our delegation was leaving Moscow, comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, asked us to transmit the most sincere greetings to the communists, the working people of France. He asked us to say that he has good memories of his meetings with Georges Marchais and other French communists. You can rest assured, dear comrades, that millions of people in the Soviet Union follow your activity with fraternal sympathy. Allow then our delegation to wish you, all French communists, great successes in all your activities, in the implementation of the resolutions which your congress will adopt, and first of all, of course, we wish you new achievements in the struggle for democracy and socialism in your country.

Comrades, you know that much is being said in the world about victorious socialism. Different versions are being offered, of course. Our enemies are trying once again to find some kind of crisis in socialism. Unfortunately some believe this and say that socialism has reached an impasse, and in America some responsible leaders also assert that communism's days are numbered. We can assure you, dear comrades, that they will be disappointed again in their forecasts. Socialism is progressing. It is growing stronger and is developing. It is precisely these years in which it is confidently gaining new strength for further progress, and this, of course, creates new and by no means easy but very interesting theoretical and practical problems. The CPSU is working on them and is finding optimal solutions which insure the growth of socialism on a new level and new scale. I realize that to argue seriously with those who cannot wait for the doom of communism is time wasted. Our correctness is proved by life and we are deeply convinced that socialism -- of course, in the forms which correspond to conditions and traditions of each people -- will continue to conquer new frontiers. The future belongs to the society which serves the man of labor.

Comrades, I come to France for the first time and you will understand that I am overhwelmed with the most varied impressions -- impressions of your congress, meetings with its delegates, Paris and the Parisians. But I will tell you now that I am touched most by the atmosphere of comradeship and friendship which surrounded us from the moment we arrived at Charles de Gaulle Airport. Although this is the first impression, I am sure that it is not a wrong one. And in truth our peoples have a firm historic tradition -- a tradition of deep interest in each other, mutual respect and friendship. In the final instance this tradition was conditioned by the fact that the vital interests of our countries in the struggle for peace and security coincide.

We are convinced that there are firm objective conditions for further cooperation between France and the USSR in the name of averting the threat of nuclear war, in the name of strengthening mutual peace efforts by our countries and peoples, and this is evident by the successful development of mutually profitable contacts between our countries in the fields of economics, science and culture. No artificial obstacles, in our view, can hinder the fruitful development of Soviet-French relations.

Comrades, an important factor of friendship between our peoples is the solidarity and cooperation of the French and Soviet communists, the PCF and the CPSU. The close cooperation of our parties and the fraternal exchange of views between our parties are useful for both. They are also useful for the peoples of our countries. Long live the friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the PCF. Long live the friendship between the Soviet and French people. Long live peace and socialism.

TASS Report

LD061548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Feb (TASS) -- Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF], addressed an international solidarity meeting on Friday evening.

The head of the CPSU delegation noted that the 24th PCF Congress coincides with the 1st anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress, which set very large tasks. The increase in the USSR's productive capacities over the 5-year plan period will alone exceed the potential of the average-sized European country.

But it is not just a matter of scale, he went on to say. The conditions in which we have to work are very complex. I am not even thinking so much about the objective factors connected, for instance, with such features of nature in our country as the frequent repetition of drought years.

Take the international situation. Imperialism has thrown us a challenge. The United States is striving to destroy the existing balance of forces and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Despite what is said about us in the West, we have never striven and will not strive for military superiority. We have not been and will not be initiators of an arms race. Nonetheless, we must strengthen our defensive power, and this requires a certain amount of resources and effort.

We have to aid our numerous friends, Chernenko went on. Take Poland. We believe that the real friends of the Polish people should now give them practical help in overcoming the crisis. Only those who want to prevent the normalization of the situation in Poland raise obstacles and even undermine economic ties through all kinds of economic sanctions. He said the Soviet Union has considerably broadened its political support and economic assistance to Poland. We consider this our internationalist duty, and we shall discharge this duty.

However, Chernenko continued, whatever conditions might be, the CPSU has never departed and will not depart from its principle and from its main slogan of "Everything for Man!"

In the year since the 26th congress, measures have been taken to improve the living conditions of 4.5 million families having many children. Fourteen million pensioners have had their pensions raised. Two million apartments have been built during the year. This means that 10 million people have been able to move to better dwellings. Real per capita incomes have risen by 3.3 percent.

Further in his speech Comrade Chernenko dwelt on the general international situation. He noted that the present attempt by the most aggressive forces of imperialism to bar the path toward social progress through the use of force and military pressure carries a potential threat of a new world war. Today this threat looks, perhaps, more real than it did in the past.

It is well known, Comrade Chernenko said, that the quantity of weapons that has already been created by imperialism and that exists on our planet already exceeds all reasonable bounds. However, the West is continuing the arms race. It is not simply a question of the further stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction but of the fact that they are being given increasingly dangerous and barbarous properties. The use of these new weapons could threaten everything that has been done by mankind in its conscious history.

Plans for a nuclear missile war have long existed in U.S. and NATO headquarters, but never before has there been such frank and open talk about them as there is now, Comrade Chernenko stressed. Never before have U.S. generals and politicians expatiated with such cynicism about the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe, about making a first or warning strike against socialism. This means that the process of militarization in the West has entered a new and much more dangerous phase.

We observe, Comrade Chernenko said, that not only is imperialism preparing for a major conflict on a world scale, but also at the same time is making increasingly extensive use of the policy of the big stick in its everyday practice. It is primarily a question of armed suppression of the fighters for national liberation. Finally, a new element in the current situation that is promoting the growth of the danger of war is the massive anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign that has been unleashed not only by the mass information media, but also by the ruling circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries. The systematic and refined whipping up of hostility toward the USSR and the other socialist countries is aimed at throwing mankind back to the cold war. It can only be said that such a campaign and the policy of the approaching the brink of war is already having a baneful effect on the struggle for social progress, for progressive changes taking place in various countries.

Imperialism's policy must be rebuffed. It is essential to put an end to the destruction of the foundations of detente, the undermining of peaceful links among the peoples. It is essential once again to achieve a turn toward detente and toward stable, peaceful coexistence. It is precisely toward this end that we Soviet communists are directed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the program of peace for the 1980's which it announced. These same aims are pursued by the far-reaching proposals on the questions of putting an end to the arms race in Europe put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Bonn. You can be assured, dear comrades, that the Soviet Union, like all the countries of the socialist community, will continue to do everything for the sake of preserving and strengthening peace, for the sake of arranging mutually advantageous links among peoples. Here we shall spare no efforts, Comrade Chernenko said.

At the same time we attribute very great significance to the role of the most sensible and realistically thinking statesmen who come out for the continuation of detente and to the position of the public forces in the struggle for peace. The powerful demonstrations of representatives of various layers of society, political and other groups, against the slide toward war and in favor of putting an end to the nuclear missile arms race have become an important and positive factor in the development of the world situation.

A special place in the common front of defenders of peace in world political life as a whole belongs, we are convinced, to the communist movement. We reject the view that the international communist movement has outlived its time. The communist movement is no less needed by mankind today that it was in the past, Chernenko stressed. The communist movement is needed as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for peace. This was confirmed anew, in particular, at the Paris meeting of European communist parties in 1980. The communist movement is needed as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for the fundamental rights and interests of the working masses. The communist movement is needed as the most consistent and resolute force in the struggle for social progress in all its forms and in the struggle for socialism.

The CPSU comes out for the friendship, fraternity and cohesion of communist parties. Here we feel that the norms and principles that have been jointly formulated by the fraternal parties and that are very clearly stated in the communique on the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Marchais in 1980 serve as the firm foundation of their cooperation.

Marchais Speech at Rally

LD061102 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS -- The positive changes in the alignment of forces in the international arena and the weakening of imperialism which can no longer rule the destiny of peace as it thinks fit immensely contribute to our struggle for socialism in France. And we know that our successes in their turn are the greatest contribution of ours to the peoples' joint struggle.

This was stated by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (FCP), in an internationalist-solidarity meeting which took place in the Paris workers' suburb Villejuif on Friday. Taking part in the meeting were a number of delegations attending the 24th Congress of the FCP, among them the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegation led by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the ideological war being conducted by imperialism and in the campaign of slander against socialism the main strikes are intended against the Soviet Union. Well, we are not at all disposed to allow imperialism to do that, Georges Marchais said. We do not forget, he emphasized, that it was precisely in 1917 that socialism ceased to become only a hope. At that time it embarked upon the road of being implemented in practice. Neither do we forget the price paid by the Soviet people to defeat the Nazi barbarians. We do not forget that it is precisely to the Soviet people in the first place that mankind owes the fact that for the thirty-seventh year already it has been living without a world war. And finally we do not forget the assistance which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries render to the peoples waging struggle for national sovereignty and independence.

I want to emphasize, the speaker pointed out, the USSR's role on an international plane and in particular its contribution to the cause of peaceful coexistence and disarmament. While imperialism is spiralling up the frenzied arms race, the government of the USSR and the Soviet communists firmly come out in favour of negotiations with a view to securing an effective reduction of all armaments. They suggest establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe and outlawing neutron weapons. And finally, as a counter to NATO's decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Western Europe, they come out in favour of reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

All these proposals coincide with our own struggle for peace, the FCP general secretary pointed out. We intend to act towards strengthening France's and the Soviet Union's cooperation in the interests of our two peoples and our two countries, and in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament. We do not separate the political struggle which we are waging in France from our efforts in favour of internationalist solidarity with all the revolutionary and progressive forces. This is one of the loftiest traditions of our party, Georges Marchais stressed in conclusion.

Chernenko-Mauroy Talks

LD061434 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the CPSU delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, today met with Prime Minister of France Pierre Mauroy.

The Soviet side stressed the importance of preserving and multiplying everything which was accomplished through immense effort over many years in developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France, which meets the interests of the Soviet and French peoples. The USSR's desire was expressed for consolidating friendly relations and cooperation with France in the interests of improving the international situation, restricting the arms race, strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Konstantin Chernenko described the Soviet Union's latest foreign policy initiatives directed at reducing military confrontation in the world.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy pointed out, for his part, that France is ready to make its contribution to the cause of detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union in various spheres.

Pierre Mauroy set forth France's known position on the Polish question. It was indicated from from the Soviet side that we do not believe that we have the right to discuss with any third country the sovereign affairs of the Polish state, nor do we trust that this right can be assumed by anyone else.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, and the USSR's Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko took part in the conversation which was held in a friendly, frank atmosphere.

Delegation Tours Paris

LD061958 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS -- The CPSU delegation present at the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, the delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko today visited in Paris the flat-museum of V.I. Lenin in Marie-Rose Street.

The members of the delegation were told about Lenin's stay in that flat from June 1909 to July 1912 by permanent curator of the museum, veteran of the French Communist Party Antoine Legendre.

Konstantin Chernenko made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book.

On the same day, the delegation went to the Parisian cemetery Pere-Lachaise and placed wreaths at the communards' wall and tombs of outstanding leaders of the French and international communist movement Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Marcel Cachin and other leaders of the French Communist Party.

U.S. ACTIONS VIOLATE GREEK AIRSPACE, SOVEREIGNTY

NC060015 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Greece has officially protested the violation of its airspace by U.S. fighter planes belonging to the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Our commentator writes: The protest was made after it was learned that U.S. Phantom aircraft attempted to harass a Libyan plane flying between Athens and Tripoli. This provocation took place in Greek airspace. This is not the only time the U.S. militarists have insensitively violated that country's sovereignty. We can cite another no less blatant event. In April 1980, the United States used the Greek area as a transit point for transporting their ill-fated force to Iran.

Greeks are aware of the serious danger to their country which accrues from the presence of the U.S. military bases. Is this not shown by the numerous large demonstrations aimed at their elimination and the country's withdrawal from NATO? However, this popular movement collides with Washington's increasing resistance.

In the U.S. capital it has long been the custom to consider Greece as a fiefdom and, for this reason, until recently the feeling of unaccountability prevailed. According to reports in the Greek press, the Pentagon has more than 40 military installations in the country. The Pentagon has also installed nuclear weapons on Greek territory whose use may lead to innumerable evils for Greece. This possibility should not be ruled out because U.S. President Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger have repeatedly spoken about the permissible choice of striking a preemptive nuclear blow in Europe.

With this combination, our commentator continues, we must not forget the fact that already for more than a decade ships of the 6th Fleet have found permanent anchorage in Greek ports and that nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles have been anchored in Crete's Soudha Bay. Their effective range is 5,600 kilometers, and their targets are the socialist countries and part of the USSR. It is not difficult to see behind all this the significance which the United States attaches to Greece in its strategic global plan, whose aggressiveness is very much perceptible in various parts of the world, and not least in the Mediterranean and the nearby areas of the Near and Middle East.

By arbitrarily [illegible]aring such areas as areas of vital interest, Washington, through its provoca[illegible]cs, has already violated repeatedly the rules of international law. This is co[illegible] by the case of the Libyan plane in Greek airspace, a case that Tripoli has rightl[illegible]bed as a barbaric act, our commentator concludes.

WEST GERMAN [illegible]RETATIONS OF YALTA CRITICIZED

DW071958 Mosc[illegible]n German to Germany 1749 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Vladimar Ostrogorskiy commentary: "The Yalta Conference and the Propaganda in the FRG"]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, 4 February was the 36th anniversay of the day on which the leading representatives of the anti-Hitler coalition's three powers -- Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin -- met near Yalta in the Crimea with a view to discussing the joint strategy of finally crushing Nazi Germany and, above all, the basic aspects of the postwar order. In the following commentary our staff member Vladimir Ostrogorskiy analyzes some remarks on the Yalta Conference which have been making the rounds recently in the FRG press.

Never before in the last few decades have West German politicians and journalists honored Yalta with as much interest as they are now. In former times, they rather failed to mention the anniversaries. This time, Yalta was already in the focus of political discussion long before the actual date. The reason is obvious. The turning toward Yalta, where the Polish issue, too, was on the agenda, is to justify the respective position vis-a-vis the current events in that country. It goes without saying that in so doing history sometimes is mercilessly misrepresented and distorted, because otherwise it would be without any interest at all for some people.

A typical example is furnished by the Federal German press of the political establishment's rightist flank. It thereby follows a principle coined by Franz Josef Strauss years ago: The Yalta Conference was a nightmare because the current status quo in Europe emanated from it. And this status quo, Franz Josef Strauss maintains, threatened a sensible development of our continent. It ought to be abolished. This is an unequivocal and unmistakable as almost everything that is being uttered by this strong or formerly strong man from Munich.

In accordance with the rule of language the BAYERN-KURIER condemns the Yalta Conference at the very cause of the entire development in Poland and it attests complaissance and moral weakness to the Western participants in general and Roosevelt in particular.

Chiming in with BAYERN-KURIER is Mr Springer's DIE WELT. Its allusion to the present cannot be overlooked. Western politicians, including those in Bonn, must not be as fearful as Roosevelt, it is hinted. Even more so, they are supposed to straighten out again what had been messed up by the American President, meaning that they are supposed to do everything possible to break Poland out of the socialist community. According to Strauss, the sensible development of our continent would then be secured.

This actually is the Yalta approach of the hardliners. This is the tenor of their actual considerations in connection with the anniversary of the historic conference.

Another view was expressed by Federal Chancellor Schmidt when he remembered Yalta at a press conference in Washington. In his words, the Crimea conference has divided our continent into two spheres of interest, which, he said, must be respected. Taking any direct steps against it would conjure up the danger of war. Doing this indirectly, however, with political pressure and ideological infiltration, would be a quite different matter. This is the logic of such Yalta views, for, as is well-known, this division of the world or the continent into so-called spheres of influence, is immoral. This is why one must not be super-sensitive in making one's own choice of antidotes against it. This is how Yalta is being interpreted. This is how conclusions for the present are drawn from these interpretations.

But what was Yalta in reality? Was it a surrender of the anti-Hitler coalition's Western powers to their then ally, the Soviet Union? By no means. Was it a surrender of the Soviet Union to the Western allies? Not that either. Granted, certain anti-Soviet forces in the West who were setting their stakes on Anglo-Saxon rule in postwar Europe had tried to feather their nest even prior to Yalta. As is well known, it was owing to their pressure that the allied supreme command hesitated for so long to open up a new front in the West. One was reckoning with Russians and Germans eradicating each other -- as formulated by the later harbinger of cold war and then U.S. Senator Truman -- until the United States and Britain were the sole forces to survive, who then would be in a position to determine the postwar order.

But by the turn of the years 1944 and 1945, such speculations had long been buried. The rapid advance of the Soviet Armed Forces from the east not only enforced the opening of a second front in Normandy, but later on even caused the Western supreme command to give up any caution so the Wehrmacht swung up for a counter-attack in the Ardennes. The Western leaders were compelled to ask Moscow to advance the start of the Soviet offensive in the east in order to unburden the allies on the western front. Within a period of only a few weeks the Red Army liberated all of Poland. Late in January and early in February, meaning at the time when the conference opened, the Soviet Armed Forces had reached the Oder River at a length of roughly 500 kilometers.

Under these circumstances, even Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, had he been present in Yalta -- an idea which, of course, is absurd -- would have been less stubborn than he and his ilk now belatedly recommend. The struggle of the Soviet people and their armed forces against the fascist aggressors, the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the crushing of the Hitlerite Reich, were the most essential factors which frustrated from the outset any attempt at ignoring our country in solving the postwar problems in Europe.

This, however, does not mean that there had not been any disputes in Yalta about the Polish issue as well. Although the new borders of liberated Poland which were decided upon in this spirit as early as at the previous conference of the big three in Tehran were marked out by and large in Yalta without any particular complications, differences cropped up about another aspect of the problem -- namely, the composition of the Polish Government -- because Churchill wanted to include in the already existing Polish Government, which was formed by the forces of resistance in the country, representatives of those unpatriotic political quarters who were to blame for the Polish catastrophe of 1939. This was an unequivocal attempt at bringing influence to bear on developments in Poland through remotely controlled politicians.

The Soviet side dealt a decisive rebuff to these claims in Yalta. It stressed that the Soviet Union was vitally interested in a sovereign and strong Poland living in secured borders -- a Poland which never again could be misused as a thoroughfare for those who want to launch a war of conquest against our country.

The farsightedness of Roosevelt, whose 100th birth anniversary was observed recently, is testified by the fact that he accepted the Soviet principles. But not only this. In Yalta, where among other things definite agreement was achieved on the organization of the United Nations, the sole realistic principle of the common securing of peace, sovereignty and equal cooperation of peoples in Europe was triumphant. This had nothing in common with a partitioning of the continent. This was stressed by Roosevelt himself when he said shortly after Yalta that the Crimean conference had put an end to the system of unilateral actions, closed alliances and the spheres of influence.

The anniversary of Yalta naturally deserves to be observed, but not with a view to condemning or distorting the conference, to misusing it for strengthening a course which is at odds with the principles of cooperation along all states irrespective of their political and social systems. Yalta is a milestone on the same road, which is also marked by such signposts as Potsdam and Helsinki. And this is the sole road which is really sensible for all states and which secures a peaceful future for Europe.

TASS REPORTS GERMAN CP CHAIRMAN'S PLENUM SPEECH

LD072028 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 7 Feb 82

[TASS correspondent S. Sosnovskiy report]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb, TASS -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, delivered a report of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Party Executive on questions of the political situation in the Federal Republic of German and topical international problems at a regular plenum of the Executive of the German Communist Party in Duesseldorf.

He pointed out the great importance of the visit to West German in November last year by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and the importance of the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

"These meetings demonstrated that it is business-like talks, reason and sense of reality, rather than confrontation and the arms race, which serve the cause of peace and peoples' security," Herbert Mies stressed.

He set forth the demands of West German communists related to the implementation of such policies which would meet the national interests of FRG citizens and the cause of ensuring universal peace.

The West German Government, Herbert Mies said, in particular, should revoke its consent to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West German territory and stop immediately all preparations for their deployment. It should also cancel the growth of military allocations for the current year at the expense of spending on social development programmes. These funds should be used as originally planned.

The party chairman called on the FRG Government to say unequivocally "no" to the stationing of neutron, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation on the country's territory, reject all types of "sanctions" against socialist states and all measures directed at undermining economic cooperation with them. Such measures, he said, threaten the preservation of 500,000 jobs and satisfaction of West Germany's needs in fuel and raw materials.

Herbert Mies urged the West German Government to back the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives in the light of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

A draft document entitled "War Should Never Again Come Out of German Land, The German Communist Party's Proposals for the Alternative Policy in the Field of Security" was submitted for consideration to the plenary meeting of the party executive. The party chairman said that by this document the party makes its contribution to the debates on policy in the field of West German security. The core of the proposals is that the alternative policy in the field of security should be directed at peaceful co-existence, detente and disarmament, rather than at confrontation and the arms race.

"We say: The FRG needs such a policy in the field of security which is not subordinate to Washington but takes into account our vital national interests. That is why we say with all responsibility: Peaceful co-existence, detente and disarmament -- this is what should be the core not only of the national policy in the field of security but also the core of sensible European policy in general.

The national policy in the field of security should give priority to a political rather than military solution of conflicts. It should mean peaceful co-existence, rather than allow the transformation of the country into a "U.S. atomic colony," Herbert Mies said.

He stated further that the chief task of the German Communist Party this year is to prevent the deployment in 1983 of American nuclear missiles in West German territory. West German communists, he said, will apply all efforts to continue the collection of signatures under the Krefeld appeal of peace campaigners.

Herbert Mies denounced the propaganda rumpus about the developments in Poland, whipped up by certain circles in the United States and NATO. Ronald Reagan and "hawks" in the FRG are using the events in Poland as a pretext for launching a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, trying to substitute the doctrine of the cold war and confrontation for the principles of peaceful co-existence, the chairman of the German Communist Party pointed out.

The party Executive approved the document "War Should Never Again Come Out of German Land, the German Communist Party's Proposals for the Alternative Policy in the Field of Security".

TURKISH CP, OTHER PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENTS

LD051620 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Brussels, 5 Feb, TASS -- The decision to create in Turkey a broad democratic front based on political unity of the working class of the country was adopted as a result of talks of the leaders of the Workers' Party of Turkey, the Communist Party of Turkey and the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party.

A joint statement of the three parties was published here as a result of the talks. It is pointed out in the statement that a great threat constituted by the forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, looms over the destinies of world peace.

In the face of nuclear danger all supporters of peace, democracy and progress have a duty to conduct a decisive and organized struggle for the preservation of peace. It is only by joint efforts that the aggressive policy of imperialism can be rebuffed and a new world war averted.

The Reagan administration conducts in the Middle East a provocative policy aimed at unleashing war, the statement says. Motivated by its expansionist designs, the Pentagon is striving to use Turkish territory for the creation of military bases, bridgeheads for the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces." The United States secret plans envisaging the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Turkey, just as in European countries, have been revealed. In order to implement these designs aimed at involving Turkey in a nuclear conflict threatening the very existence of the Turkish people the Reagan administration steps up pressure on Turkey, pushing its ruling military regime to the toughening of reprisals against the country's peaceful democratic forces.

This is why it can be said that the present U.S. administration bears a direct responsibility for the reprisals and terror staged by the Turkish military junta. If it were not for the United States support, the military regime would be unable to flout human rights so grossly and brazenly.

The statement points to the need of pooling all progressive forces of the country to oppose Washington's attempts to use Turkey as an instrument for the implementation of the U.S. aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East.

The trial of 52 leaders and active members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers of Turkey (DISK) is one of the most glaring examples of the violation of democratic freedoms, the statement says. By means of this trial the military junta is trying to bring to nought all gains and trade union rights achieved by the working class of Turkey, to deprive the working people of their fundamental right to wage the struggle for the improvement of its economic and social position.

The calls of the U.S. administration for "protection of trade union and human rights" are the ultimate in hypocrisy in these conditions. The crocodile tears shed by the Reagan administration over the events in Poland cannot mislead anyone. It is precisely with Washington's consent and direct support that the democratic rights in Turkey, a NATO member, were grossly violated. It is with the United States blessing that tens of thousands of Turkish citizens were thrown into prisons, subjected to torture and put on trial for the sole reason of having progressive views.

At this moment crucial for history, the statement says, the Workers' Party, the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party of Turkey urge the entire Turkish people to unite in the struggle against imperialism and the military top of Turkey, for peace, bread, land, for democracy, freedom and independence.

A communique of the Workers' Party of Turkey published in the Belgian capital says that representatives of the three parties reached agreement on coordinating their efforts in the joint struggle against the policy of imperialism and Western monopolies, against the military regime ruling in Turkey, for the rallying of the patriotic forces and just solution of vital problems of the working people.

TURKISH TU OFFICIAL CONDEMNS ACTS OF RULING JUNTA

LD061404 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS -- "We pin hopes for changes in Turkey on the resurging Turkish working class and the wide sections of the population which turn their back to the regime of military dictatorship," Kemal Daysal, secretary of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers (DISK) of Turkey, has said in an interview with the journal REVOLUTION of French communists. Kemal Daysal is the only leader of this progressive organization who escaped arrest during the course of mass reprisals in Turkey.

Many people in Europe are beginning to realise, Kemal Daysal said, that the actions by the present Turkish authorities have nothing in common with their prattling about saving the country from terrorism and about defence of civil rights. There are governments, however, which do not want to understand the developments in Turkey. Following in the wake of the Reagan administration, they prefer to display hypocritical "vigilance" with regard to the situation in Poland and deliberately turn a blind eye to the events in Turkey. Such is, for instance, the stand of the British Government which backs contrary to common sense the Turkish dictatorship.

The military junta, Kemal Daysal says, is leading the country to total ruination, to virtual economic collapse: There are now six million unemployed in Turkey, inflation was running at 48 percent in 1981, the sum of foreign debts reached 23 billion dollars.

Having found itself in face of a catastrophe, the military junta, without waiting for the upsurge of nation-wide indignation at such "rule", decided to forestall the developments and resorted to repressions. Mass arrests (the figure of those arrested is about 200,000, and the authorities themselves admit that more than 100,000 people have been imprisoned), bans of all progressive public organisations, strict press censorship and violation of legality are the "preventive measures" taken by the military rulers.

The dictatorship legalised tortures and all kinds of humiliation of prisoners. In order to retain power, it murders and maims thousands of people. The present authorities do not care a pin for human life...

U.S. TO BEGIN STOCKPILING HEAVY ARMS IN NORWAY

LD062300 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Oslo, 6 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. military continues drawing Norway into its own militaristic preparations. Commander-in-chief of Norway's Armed Forces, General S. Hamre said that next spring the United States will start stockpiling U.S. heavy armaments and military equipment on the Norwegian territory. Military arsenals will be used in "emergency" by U.S. forces rushed from across the ocean.

A large programme of reequipment of airfields for NATO warplanes is now being implemented in Norway. A network of stations servicing U.S. atomic submarines is being widened in the North Atlantic. Norway has also been involved in the system of electronic espionage against the Soviet Union. Planes equipped with the AWACS espionage system will be able to operate from Norway's territory from the end of 1984.

Norway's democratic public points out that Washington's plans are fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace in the north of Europe.

WEST EUROPEAN GAS IMPORTS FROM USSR SUPPORTED

LD071908 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 7 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent V. Solomin]

[Text] Rome, 7 Feb, TASS -- A conference in Milan on problems of Italy's economic development and energy has strongly criticised Washington's stance on the question of Soviet gas deliveries to a number of Western European countries. The conference, organised on the initiative of Lombardy's regional council and the French-language bulletin LETTRES EUROPEENNES, was attended by representatives of Italy's industrial and business community and a number of common market leaders.

The deliveries of Soviet gas to Western Europe will be carried out even if this results in worsening of relations with the United States, which have never before been so tense as now, said Etienne Davignon, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities. A Common Market delegation will shortly leave for Washington, he said, to discuss the whole range of relations between Western Europe and the United States. We will make no concessions with regard to the deliveries of Soviet gas, he pointed out.

Italy's Minister of Industry, Handicrafts and Trade, Giovanni Marcora and other participants in the conference expressed their support for Soviet gas deliveries to Western Europe, and particularly to Italy.

The LETTRES EUROPEENNES bulletin had published an EEC confidential report specially for the opening of the conference, stressing that relations between the Western European countries and the United States are at the all time low during the post-war period. The bulletin writes that Western Europe cannot put up with the fact that Reagan does not want to reckon with the Common Market's trading system.

MEDIA VIEW OUTCOME OF REAGAN-MUBARAK TALKS

'Arm-Twisting' by U.S.

LD051622 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb, TASS -- The talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak have ended here. Discussed at the talks were questions of the military-political and economic cooperation of the two countries as well as the regional problems of the Middle East.

According to assessments by observers, the talks were held in an atmosphere of an undisguised pressure from the U.S. side in order to force the Egyptian leader to adopt a position of complete solidarity with the American Israeli position on the question of a Middle East settlement which rests on the Camp David accords representing a betrayal of the Arab peoples and fully rejects the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people in such a settlement.

Besides the tactics of open "arm twisting," the U.S. administration has resorted to promises of greater military-economic assistance to Cairo. Thus, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, citing U.S. officials, notes that Washington intends to bring the value of military shipments to Egypt by fiscal 1983 to 1.3 billion dollars as against 900 million in fiscal 1982.

Upon completion of the talks between Ronald Reagan and Husni Mubarak no communique was released. There is no official information about the concrete figures of the U.S. economic and military assistance mentioned at the meeting. However, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the United States during the present visit by Mubarak signed an agreement to set up a fund to the tune of 1 billion dollars a year for assistance to Egypt.

Palestinian Issue

LD052138 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Feb 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The U.S.-Egyptian summit talks ended in Washington. The first thing discussed by the two sides, as reported by the U.S. and Egyptian press, was the bilateral relations and the issues related to the so-called settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David accords. It is reported that the Egyptian side concentrated on attaining a substantial increase in the U.S. military and economic aid. As for the U.S. side, it expended all efforts to exploit the military and economic means to pressure Cairo in order to revitalize the Camp David process.

Presidents Reagan and Husni Mubarak, in their statements to the press after the conclusion of the talks, stressed their determination to continue their peace efforts within the framework of Camp David until they reach a settlement in the Middle East.

The White House announced that Egypt, beginning in the next fiscal year, would be granted economic aid to the tune of $1 billion. The Pentagon also announced that military aid to Egypt would increase by $400 million and would thus reach $1.3 billion. It seems as though the two sides have reached their objectives. However, according to commentators, this is nothing but a superficial success. The reactivation of the Camp David operations means, first of all, in the understanding of the Reagan administration, that Cairo must make concessions to Tel Aviv regarding the issue of the so-called Palestinian autonomy; in other words, it has to agree to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Ghaza Strip. Washington was clearly hoping for Cairo's former leniency which Washington was accustomed to during President as-Sadat's era.

However, it seems that even this pressure did not prove effective this time. President Mubarak announced in front of witnesses in his meeting at the White House that the resolution of the Palestinian issue was the key to peace in the Middle East, and he defended the granting of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This statement is clearly different from the well-known stand of the United States and Israel which rejected all the national rights of the Palestinians.

'Peace-Keeping Forces'

LD070952 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, TASS -- "Washington obviously does not want to let Cairo slip out of its tenacious embrace," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to the USA. "With this end in view such levers are being resorted to as Egypt's dependence on U.S. military and economic aid as well as the fetters of the Camp David agreements. Cairo is virtually being blackmailed by statements that in the event of its slightest departure from the Camp David accords, Israel will frustrate the return of the last area of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, scheduled for April 26."

"All this made its imprint on the negotiations between the leaders of Egypt and the USA," the news analyst observes. "Thus, when Mubarak in his official speech did not mention the Camp David at all and then pointedly emphasized the key role of the Palestinian problem, the Department of State hurried to assure the journalists that Mubarak privately reaffirmed to Reagan his allegiance to the Camp David process."

The author points out that during the discussion of financial affairs the Egyptian side complained that the USA is not fulfilling the promise to increase military aid to Egypt to the amount of that to Israel.

"As for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the Sinai, the USA expects to make sizable dividends on that," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov goes on. "The evacuated Israeli garrisons are to be replaced by the so-called 'multinational peace-keeping forces'. As is known, U.S. units will make up the basis of those forces.

"Cairo would like those forces to be small and inconspicuous. Otherwise the Arab public will get a weighty reason to speak of a new foreign occupation of Egyptian lands. Tel Aviv, on the contrary, is interested in the replacement of the occupiers by a powerful foreign military fist. This coincides with Washington's aspirations. It is being asserted there that without a backbone from among U.S. Marines it will not be possible to create 'peace-keeping forces' and without them, they say, the Israelis will not hand the Sinai back."

"The creation of 'multinational', but as a matter of fact U.S., occupation forces in the Sinai is again legalizing U.S. direct military presence in the Middle East," the author sums up. "Experience shows that the U.S. military readily and promptly make use of any opportunity to get a foothold of other people's lands and do not like very much to quit them."

U.S. Pressure

LD061914 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The U.S. and Egyptian presidents have concluded their talks in Washington which covered political, military and economic cooperation between the two countries as well as regional questions affecting the Middle East, including the Palestine question. No official statement, however, has been issued on the result of the talks.

But informed observers point out that the American side exerted direct pressure on its Egyptian partner in the Camp David accords to insure Cairo's complete support for the anti-Arab policy pursued by the United States and Israel regarding a Middle East settlement. At the same time, the American side made more promises about increased military and economic aid to Egypt which has found itself fettered with the shackles of financial subservience to the United States.

Observers and journalists in Washington also point out that upon his arrival in the United States, the Egyptian president called for granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination. But his statement met with a negative reaction from Israel and with dissatisfaction from Washington.

Contrary to American practice, the U.S. President met twice with the Egyptian president. As a result of this, the visiting president had to thank the dweller in the White House and to say that he welcomes active participation by the United States in Middle East peace negotiations. The truth of the matter, however, is that the United States seeks to increase tension in the region and thus makes any settlement in the Middle East remote.

U.S. policy in the Middle East aims at the violation of the national rights and the detraction from the vital interests of the Arabs and increasing the capabilities of the Israeli aggressor which remains today a tool for the furtherance of the new American imperialist objectives in the Arab world.

COMMENTING ON WEINBERGER MIDDLE EAST VISIT

Furthering U.S. Military Aims

LD071844 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 7 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Igor Myakishev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, TASS -- Another highly-placed U.S. emissary, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, has arrived in the Middle East. He will spend several days in Saudi Arabia and then leave for Oman and Jordan. It has been announced that one of the objectives of his trip is to induce these countries to strengthen still more their military cooperation with the United States. Weinberger declared that he is searching for ways of ensuring "collective security" in the region. What is concealed behind that is the establishment of a military-strategic alliance led by the United States with the participation of Israel and a number of so-called "moderate" Arab countries, to be spearheaded against the national liberation movements and progressive regimes.

Favouring such an aggressive course, the head of the Pentagon once again intimidates his interlocutors with the non-existent "Soviet threat" to Middle East countries.

The very idea is not [word indistinct] the allegation that the threat to the region emanates from the Soviet Union was palmed off on Washington by the Begin movement. Tel Aviv and Washington are widely using it within the framework of strategic cooperation in order to distract the Arabs' attention from the danger posed by Israel which enjoys unlimited military, financial and economic aid from the United States. That this danger is not mythical but quite real is seen from the Israeli rulers' piratic actions against Lebanon, their unlawful annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and the plight of the Arab people of Palestine continuing through the fault of Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

According to news analysts, the true motives which compelled the American administration to send the Pentagon chief to the Middle East lie in its aspiration to strengthen U.S. military-political presence in the region, and to find new bases and military privileges for the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

It would be a mistake to believe that the American administration intends to carry out designs which are hostile only to the Soviet Union. Washington strategists attach top priority to the establishment of full control over the natural wealth, especially oil resources, of Arab countries. Not only economic pressure, but first of all military measures, are being planned. The Pentagon's recent large-scale exercises, code-named Bright Star, conducted over the territory of Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan, in the course of which the troops mastered the seizure of Arab oil wells, vividly showed the threat to the vital interests of the Arabs posed by U.S. imperialism.

It is not the first time that the United States declares its "striving" for peace in the Middle East and expresses its "concern" for the fate of Arabs. All these declarations attest to the hypocrisy of Washington which stakes in its foreign policy on military force and unceremonious interference in the affairs of sovereign Arab states and encourages its [word indistinct] ally, Israel, to bandit, aggressive actions.

Weinberger Mission

LD051752 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] During his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, U.S. President Reagan was generous in his talk regarding his desire for peace in the Middle East and a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. But he also said that his intention was to realize peace through the Camp David process -- the process which has been strongly rejected by the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries, their friends and allies, and even by some Western countries.

Recent events in the region have once again proved the correctness of this attitude vis-a-vis the Camp David accords. Conditions of these accords, for example, permit the Israeli occupiers to legalize their occupation of the land and deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate national rights. This is being exploited by Tel Aviv on a very active scale. Under the protection of the Camp David accords, Israel annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, is continuing to build settlements on the Palestinian land and intends to carry out a new act of aggression against Lebanon in order to partition it. All of these crimes are being committed by Israel with the full support of Washington, which has protected the aggressors at the United Nations where it is preventing the adoption of any sanctions against its main ally in the Middle East.

President Reagan is talking a great deal about his desire for peace in the Middle East, but at the same time sends to the region Defense Secretary Weinberger who will in a 1-week period have talks in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan about the consolidation of U.S.-Arab military cooperation, as a Washington statement said. Weinberger has another mission -- to impose on the Arabs the idea of establishing a strategic alliance under the patronage of the United States and on an anti-Soviet basis. The intention is for the so-called moderate Arab states and Israel to join this alliance. Why?

In order to bring about a conciliation between the Arabs and Israel; there is also peace, the American way, for the Middle East, and once again at the expense of Arab national interests. The U.S. defense secretary will discuss in Oman details regarding the construction of new military bases in the sultanate for use by the U.S. RDF [Rapid Deployment Forces] -- bases which will become huge arsenals for use by this force which is continuously being trained on assault operations against the Middle East.

Weinberger's visit is also linked to Washington's increased attempts to urge Saudi Arabia and Jordan to join the Camp David process. For this particular reason the Reagan administration concluded with Riyadh an agreement on selling Saudi Arabia expensive weapons, including the AWACS.

The implementation of this deal allows the Pentagon to send to the Arabian Peninsula thousands of U.S. military experts with the help of whom the U.S. domination can be imposed on the Arab armed forces.

In this situation, Saudi Arabia, for example, will find itself incapable of using its military might against Israel which is becoming more aggressive toward the Saudi state. As for Jordan, Weinberger has been asked to bring pressure to bear on it in order to compel Jordan to abandon its current anti-Camp David stance. Promises to render military assistance to Jordan have the same aim; but, naturally, in a manner that does not harm Israel's aggressive capability. The Reagan administration has promised to continuously maintain Israel's military superiority over the Arabs irrespective of the latter's military capabilities.

Therefore, the Reagan administration wants only the peace which ensures the imposition of the U.S.-Israeli strategic domination on the Arabs.

U.S. Policy Scored

LD062232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has started his tour of the Near and Middle East by visiting Saudi Arabia. He is continuing a series of visits by U.S. ruling circles to this country who do not have faith in holy Mecca, to tell the truth, but in the money and oil of the Arab Islamic country. Washington's desire to secure its hegemoniatic centers in the Middle East pushes it to persistently direct its attention toward Saudi Arabia. The U.S. administration has invented and implemented the theory of strategic accord with the Arabs in which particular emphasis is placed upon the militarization of Saudi Arabia such as the sale of the AWACS spy planes. This comprehensive deal with the Saudis does not affect in any way Israel's capability to destroy the probable enemy forces in the area, not to any extent as U.S. military experts and intelligence agents claim. They believe that this deal directly responds to U.S. interests. The deal increases U.S. military capability in case the United States is forced at any time to deploy its military forces in the area.

The deal is directly connected with the hopes of a permanent U.S. military presence and with the establishment of military bases in the area, as the Washington POST reports, while Saudi aircraft, equipped with AWACS systems, are considered to be part of the U.S. early-warning system. The United States is seeking financial benefits in addition to strategic benefits. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the Reagan administration is so meticulous, even more than necessary, in affirming that Saudi Arabia has to pay in cash, unlike the Israelis.

Arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia is also a factor for flagrant interference in its internal affairs. The U.S. President warned that Washington would not permit Saudi Arabia to be another Iran. This is the essence of the strategic accord which the Washington administration wants to achieve with Saudi Arabia. Those are humilatory and discriminatory conditions that encroach upon Arab national dignity. We have at hand here very deep contradictions. The United States is performing a role as guarantor of Israeli military supremacy over the Arab countries which is a direct threat to Saudi Arabia itself. Washington refuses to recognize the PLO and the Palestinians' legitimate demands to form their own independent state while Saudi Arabia supports the Palestinians and supports the PLO. President Reagan has recently called for Israel's sovereignty over the whole of Jerusalem while Riyadh demands the liberation of the eastern Arab portion of it, considering itself the guardian of the sacred Islamic places there. The United States is attempting to impose separate deals while Saudi Arabia rejected Camp David and calls for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the United States impudently intimidates Saudi Arabia with the alleged Soviet danger in an attempt to silence these contradictions and throw them aside.

The veil of lies is used to conceal the real designs of U.S. imperialism, namely the preparation for a counterattack in the Middle East along with a Zionist alliance to recover lost territories.

'Preparing' To Occupy Mideast

LD0081424 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 8 Feb 82

["Preparing for the Seizure of Oil Fields?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, now on a visit to Saudi Arabia, stated that the draft budget of the Reagan administration for 1983 fiscal year allocated 4 billion dollars for the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force which, he said, is to be moved shortly to the Middle East in order to save the oil deposits.

Since the first days of its rule the Reagan administration took course toward direct military penetration by the United States into the Middle East. It uses as a cover-up the Washington-invented "threat" to the region allegedly coming from the Soviet Union. But facts point to the contrary. It is the United States that is preparing an actual occupation of strategic regions in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area with the help of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force". With these aims in view Washington's representatives are putting direct pressure on a number of governments in the region, demanding from them bases and strong points for deploying expeditionary military contingents in the United States. Commenting on Weinberger's trip to the Middle East the American press does not conceal that the Pentagon's chief wants to strengthen the United States military and strategic positions in that oil-rich area and to expand American military presence there. Washington gives special attention to Saudi Arabia which the Reagan administration is trying to persuade to establish closer military cooperation with the United States, promising in return to "protect its oil wealth".

All this conceals the intention of the U.S. leaders to lay their hands on the resources of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. This gives Arab countries cause for well-justified concern. As is admitted today by the Washington POST people in Saudi Arabia do not conceal their concern over the possibility of the United States introducing its "Rapid Deployment Force" in the region. Moreover, they believe, according to the newspaper, that a real threat to their oil comes from the United States rather than the Soviet Union.

U.S. PRESENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN CRITICIZED

LD052144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Feb 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] The new blatant U.S. military clique's provocation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah aroused condemnation and anger in various countries. As a reminder: Two U.S. Phantom aircraft intercepted a Libyan passenger aircraft making a routine flight on the Athens-Tripoli route. The two aircraft chased the passenger plane for some time. They made dangerous maneuvers at close range. Due to that incident, the Libyan Jamahiriyah asked the UN Security Council to impose repellent sanctions against the air pirates who revoked the simplest principles of international rights.

This is not the first time that U.S. fighters from the U.S. 6th Fleet, operating in the Mediterranean, resorted to piracy against Libyan aircraft. Last August, two Libyan aircraft were downed near Libyan shores during the 6th Fleet's provocative maneuvers in the region; and the last incident took place not far from Greece.

All that clearly indicates the increasing danger of the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean which Washington increasingly tends to regard as an American lake. That is bound to arouse the justifiable concern of the Mediterranean countries whose national sovereignty was unashamedly violated by the United States. Under the circumstances, the necessity of realizing the constructive Soviet proposal which was submitted by Leonid Brezhnev during the Soviet-Algerian talks in Moscow last summer becomes clear with increasing persistence. The aim of the proposal was to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation. The realization of that idea, which received much appraisal from the countries of the region, is in accordance with the interests of the Mediterranean countries and would make it possible for their national sovereignty to be well protected from Washington's assaults.

MEDIA NOTE U.S. PRESSURE ON UN OVER ISRAEL

LD051648 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Bluffing To Protect the Aggressor" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- The United States is again resorting unceremoniously to arms-twisting in the United Nations to prevent the punishment of the Israeli aggressors for the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by them. Today's New York TIMES admits that contrary to the regular diplomatic practice existing in the United Nations, the United States is stepping up its open and energetic campaign against the resolution proposed to the General Assembly by the Arab countries and urging punishment for Israel for the annexation of the Golan Heights. Top-ranking U.S. diplomats threaten the representatives of the developing countries at the General Assembly that voting in favour of sanctions against Israel will be viewed by Washington as an unfriendly act towards the U.S. The United States' position of ultimatum in defence of Israel shows that the Reagan administration is actually admitting its complicity in the Israel aggression against Syria and trying to have the Golan Heights secured for Israel. In this way Washington openly challenges the international community by taking the aggressor under its wing and, what is even more outrageous, threatens to apply sanctions against those independent states which would not reconcile themselves to the flagrantly voracious policy of Tel Aviv.

Last January the U.S. delegate unceremoniously used his right of veto in the Security Council, thus preventing that prestigious body from taking measures against the Israeli aggressors. Last Wednesday the Washington authorities threatened the United Nations itself; they stated that they would cut back considerably the U.S. financial contribution to the UN; if sanctions were imposed by that international organisation on Israel as a malicious aggressor, invader and breaker of the UN Charter.

Given this position of Washington, the campaign of hysterical lies and slander unleashed by the U.S. administration around socialist Poland looks especially hypocritical. Piling up one atrocious lie on another in an attempt to besmirch the Polish Government, the Washington leaders are trying in this way to distract public attention from the atrocities perpetrated with their direct support by the Israeli aggressors, the blood-stained regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala and the racist fanatics in Pretoria.

In the past, too, the United States on more than one occasion viciously attacked the United Nations, so these attacks are nothing new in its practice. Whenever international organisations refuse to do the U.S. bidding, the Washington leaders resort to threats, blackmail and intimidation. That was what they once did with regard to the International Labour Organisation and UNESCO, and this is what they are doing now. Having taken under its wing the brazen aggressor, Israel, the U.S. administration threatens to shatter the United Nations. But this is just political bluffing. Washington may indulge these illusions all it wants but it is impotent to shatter this international organisation.

The fact that the United States and Israel are bristling with threats to the United Nations and resort to blackmail and bluffing shows that they are pointedly setting themselves in opposition to the world community and challenging it. These activities deserve the strongest possible censure of the world public.

U.S. Support for Israel

LD061610 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Excerpt] A special session of the United Nations General Assembly has ended its work. It discussed the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel. By the overwhelming majority of votes the session passed a resolution calling for decisive steps against Israel. The document was prepared by a group of Arab, nonaligned and socialist countries. It calls on all the countries to refrain from arms deliveries to Tel Aviv, suspend any economic, financial and technical cooperation with it, and sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations. More from our observer Leonid Rassadin:

The United Nations special session denounced the American policy of support for the aggressor. Speakers pointed out that by supporting Israel, Washington encourages it to still more expansionist acts. The case in point is Israel's latest decision to set up 14 new militarized settlements in the Israeli occupied West Bank. Tel Aviv authorities do not conceal that the annexation of that territory will be Israel's next step.

And what about the policy of the United States in the Middle East? American jet fighters attached to the Mediterranean 6th Fleet intercepted a Libyan passenger liner [as heard] recently and made dangerous maneuvers around it for some time. One may recall at this point that last August jet fighters shot down two Libyan planes which were making patrol flights over the Libyan coast. Washington obviously needed the provocation to further heighten the situation in the Middle East. The American Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger is now making a tour of several Middle East countries. It is most likely that one of the aims of the tour will be to try to bring pressure on Arab countries opposing Israel's aggressive line.

Many developments indicate that the crude interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries is the linch-pin of the American policy in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, it is the linch-pin of the American policy in all the parts of the world. Orienting to this policy, the United States is intensifying the support of dictatorial regimes in Asia, Latin America, and southern Africa, and is seeking to establish its military and political domination all over the world.

ANGOLAN-CUBAN STATEMENT ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

TASS on Joint Statement

LD051732 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 Feb, TASS -- Today a joint statement was published here of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca, now on a visit to the People's Republic of Angola, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola Paulo Jorge.

On behalf of and upon instructions from their governments the ministers stated the following:

The presence of the Cuban troops in Angola has become the target of a slanderous campaign of the imperialist propaganda, above all of the United States of America, which is blatantly attempting to link this question with the process of granting independence to Namibia, and to prevent the implementation of the UN decisions on Namibia. In this connection the Governments of Angola and Cuba deem it their duty to explain to world public opinion the reasons for the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The Cuban troops arrived in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of the President Agostinho Neto and are staying there in keeping with the request of the Angolan Government for assisting in the training of the People's Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) for defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, which is being subjected to threats and attacks by the racists of South Africa, imperialism, its mercenaries and puppets.

To implement the plans to liquidate the revolutionary movement in Angola, the U.S. administration sent on October 14, 1975, South African troops against Angola from the territory of Namibia, illegally occupied by the Pretoria racists. In about 20 days the South African troops moved deep into the Angolan territory for more than 700 kilometres. Simultaneously, in the north, foreign regular troops and mercenaries encircled the country's capital Luanda. It was at that time that President Agustinho Neto appealed to Cuba for military assistance.

The heroic resistance of the Angolan people supported by the friendly internationalist forces, made it possible to halt the progress of the troops of South Africa at a distance of 200 kilometres from Luanda and to create conditions to subsequently drive them away from the country in March 1976. Angola's occupation by the army of South Africa would have posed a serious threat both for the states of the south of Africa and for all the independent African countries. Cuba's internationalist assistance to the Angolan people in the struggle against the South African invaders is an important contribution to the common cause of the struggle of the peoples of the continent against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Regarding the internationalist assistance to Angola as a practical implementation of the principles and purposes of the movement of non-alignment, the 5th conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in 1976 in Sri Lanka congratulated the government and the people of Angola on the heroic victory over the racists and their allies and expressed its gratitude to the Republic of Cuba and to other states which helped the Angolan people to defeat the expansionist and colonial strategy of the Republic of South Africa and its allies.

In this connection, the document stresses, the Angolan and the Cuban Governments state this:

-- The presence and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola is the prerogative of two sovereign states, the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba which fully corresponds to Article 51 of the UN Charter;

-- The Governments of Angola and Cuba already one month following the expelling of the troops of South Africa from the People's Republic of Angola on April 22, 1976, adopted a decision on a gradual reduction of these forces. In less than a year the Cuban military contingent was reduced by more than one-third. However, its further reduction was halted in connection with the new threats to Angola;

-- The new aggression of the troops of South Africa in the area of Kasinga in May 1978 and the threat of a landing of airborne troops of the NATO countries in the north-east of Angola posed a serious threat for the People's Republic of Angola and caused the need for a continued presence of the Cuban troops to assure the security and the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

-- In the middle of 1979 the governments of Angola and Cuba again agreed to begin implementing another programme for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops. However, in September 1979 the army of the Republic of South Africa launched a new large-scale aggression in the provinces of Kunene and Uila;

-- In August 1981 a new large-scale aggression was begun by the Republic of South Africa during which large contingents of regular troops of the Pretoria regime with the support of artillery, tanks and aviation invaded the province of Kunene and for several weeks occupied a number of areas. Despite the condemnation of this criminal action by the world community, which was reflected in a UN Security Council resolution vetoed by the United States, the army of the Republic of South Africa continues to occupy some of the areas of the provinces of Kunene and Kuando Kubango;

-- These facts demonstrate that implementation of the programme for a gradual withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola was disrupted by the continuing criminal acts of aggression against Angola;

-- The United States of America and the Republic of South Africa are increasingly using as an instrument of aggression the counterrevolutionary gangs which have their headquarters, training camps, storage facilities for weapons and military gear and communication centers in Namibia. At the same time, in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African Unity, of the movement of nonalignment and against the world public opinion, the U.S. administration is providing large political, economic and military assistance to the Republic of South Africa, a U.S. policeman in the south of Africa. Thus, the threat to the People's Republic of Angola and to other "frontline" states is at present as great as never before;

-- In the face of the dangerous designs to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops, the Governments of Angola and Cuba reaffirm that the presence of these troops, which is due to the continuous aggressions by the racist-fascist regime of South Africa closely allied with the United States, lies within the competence of two sovereign states, and, consequently, has no connection to the problem of Namibia.

-- In case the struggle which is being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized as the only lawful representative of the Namibian people, and the demands of the world community bring about a settlement to the Namibian problem on the basis of the strict implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, which will enable the Namibian people to elect a genuinely independent government, as well as to a complete withdrawal of the occupation troops of South Africa beyond the Orange River, which will significantly reduce the danger of aggression against Angola, the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba will consider the question of resuming the programme for a gradual withdrawal of the Cuban troops in periods agreed between the two governments;

-- The withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in the territory of Angola will be carried out upon the decision of the sovereign government of the People's Republic of Angola in the case when the threat of any aggression or armed invasion into the People's Republic of Angola has been eliminated. In this connection, the Government of Cuba reaffirms that it will without hesitation comply with the decision of the government of sovereign Angola about the withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

PRAVDA on Statement

LD071442 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, TASS -- PRAVDA, writing about the joint Angolan-Cuban statement, issued in Luanda, concerning the presence of a Cuban military contingent in Angola, writes that "this document reveals the malignant character of insinuations being spread in the West first of all by the Reagan administration as to some covert aims of Cuba's military presence in Angola.

The statement issues a rebuff to attempts by the USA and the South African facists at artificially linking this matter with the problem of a Namibian settlement and at making it a stumbling block to an earliest granting of independence to Namibia."

"The governments of the two countries emphasized that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the question of their withdrawal from there is a bilateral affair of the two sovereign states, of Angola and Cuba in this case. The aim for the sake of which Cuban servicemen were sent to and are now in Angola is to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola against South Africa's aggression, and against subversive activities being directed from the outside by certain Western circles," the article says.

"It is perfectly evident that in this case the matter concerns the rendering of active internationalist support by Cuba to the people of Angola who are upholding their right to independent development in the conditions of guaranteed security."

"The document emphasizes readiness to start the implementation of a programme for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Angola when the governments of Angola and Cuba will consider that the threat to the security of the People's Republic of Angola has been removed or when the Government of Angola will take such a decision by virtue of its sovereign rights.

"In this case it is a question of not simply political declarations", PRAVDA emphasises. "As the statement points out, a plan for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was coordinated as early as in 1976. There is no doubt that a guaranteed cessation of all forms of aggression against Angola and, the more so, the removal of South African troops from Namibia and the granting of genuine independence to it would enable the Governments of Angola and Cuba to return to the realization of the earlier outlined plan."

"The joint statement in Luanda on Cuban military presence in Angola reflects a well-considered approach by the governments of the two countries and by states friendly to them to the question of normalization of the situation in Africa's south", the newspaper sums up. "This is why it finds full understanding and support with the Soviet Union and all those who are sincerely interested in a joint solution to international problems on a just basis."

ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER'S TASS INTERVIEW

AB031322 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are very important for Angola's economic development and progress. This was stated by the Angolan minister of planning and internal trade to the TASS news agency. Lopo do Nascimento, who made this statement in Moscow where he is leading our country's delegation to the meeting of the Angolan-Soviet joint commission on economic technical, scientific and trade cooperation, said that several projects are being executed in Angola thanks to the joint efforts of Angolan and Soviet experts.

Our cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said, is particularly fruitful in the agricultural field, especially in cotton cultivation. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, he explained, several study missions have already visited our country and particularly the (Ikono Ibengo) region.

Lopo do Nascimento also said that some Soviet specialists are now in Angola to study the possibility of wheat production in our country.

LARA SENDS FAREWELL MESSAGE TO TIKHONOV

PM041239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Telegram of Thanks"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a telegram from L. Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and member of the Angolan People's Assembly standing commission, who paid an official friendly visit to the USSR at the head of the Angolan party and government delegation. The telegram says:

"On leaving the Soviet Union I would like, on behalf of the Angolan party and government delegation and myself, to express gratitude to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee for our warm reception and satisfaction at the outcome of the talks, which resulted in a program of cooperation for the coming 5 years and for the longer term.

"We send wishes for great success in connection with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

"We are convinced that the talks conducted will serve to further consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola and between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT."

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Salisbury, 26 Jan -- Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe R. Mugabe has received a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department. Views were exchanged on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the information sphere.

The Soviet delegation also met with Zimbabwe Minister of Information and Tourism N. Shamuyaira and leaders of the republic's mass media.

LIBYA REPORTS 'U.S. ELEMENTS' IN OAU FORCE

LD062010 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Feb, TASS -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah informed heads of states, members of the Organization of African Unity of the presence of "U.S. elements" in the interafrican peace-keeping forces in Chad. Libyan radio reported that the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah assessed this fact as a gross violation of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity under whose auspices the interafrican troops are stationed in Chad.

U.S. NURTURING OF C. AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENSURED

LD072132 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says the so-called "Central American Democratic Community" that Washington has taken pains to nurture is aimed at fulfilling the military and political ambitions of the United States in Latin America. The new alliance includes Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Colombia. The United States has joined it as well. The paper says the founding fathers of the alliance are juggling with democratic phrases and they claim that its participants are pressing for peace and democracy and that they respect human rights and censure the arms race. PRAVDA says it is the United States that is arming and encouraging the Salvadoran junta whose terror has cost 30,000 people their lives. The United States has decided to increase military aid to the butchers of Salvadorans.

ROMANTSOV: U.S. TRAINS SALVADORAN 'CUT-THROATS'

LD061330 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 6 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov]

[Text] New York, 6 Feb, TASS -- In the photograph they are in helmets, pulled down to their foreheads, with submachine-guns in hands, rolled-up sleeves and grim, impervious faces. Their eyes are ruthless.

This is a picture, which appeared in many American newspapers and magazines, of Salvadoran soldiers from the elite brigade "Atlacatl", specially trained to conduct "search-and-destroy" operations. They constitute a support for the repressive pro-American regime in El Salvador in its terror against the people struggling for genuine national liberation. These troops, armed with advanced American-made weapons and carried by American helicpters, are designated for putting out the fire of the mounting popular insurgence. American military "advisers" trained the cutthroats [in] the tactics of "rapid deployment" and anti-guerrilla warfare methods. The government pays them twice as much compared with ordinary troops.

They are the best. They are the only ones who succeed in scoring military victories, a U.S. State Department official, who refused to disclose his name, told a NEWSWEEK correspondent.

The "Atlacatl" brigade was set up a year ago by American military specialists, including those who, while serving with the "Green Berets", decimated Vietnamese civilians. They handed over all their experience of refined outrages, arbitrariness and lawlessness to the Salvadoran cutthroats. Colonel D. Monterrosa, commander of the brigade, in a talk with journalists, cynically declared that his people make no distinction between insurgents and civilians, since this is nearly impossible to do. Anyone can be an enemy in the zone of hostilities, he said.

In the village of Mozote, Salvadoran Department of Morazan, patriots show to reporters tens of burnt and bullet-riddled corpses. Survivors of this barbaric massacre say: Soldiers killed indiscriminately, sparing neither women, nor children, nor old men.

The soldiers came to the village in the evening on December 11. They burst into houses and drove people out to the central square. They separated men from women and began to torture them, beat up and shoot. Their corpses were burnt at night on an officer's command. According to church estimates, 926 people, out of whom at least 280 were children, were murdered in Mozote and three other villages.

The calmness of night was broken by submachine-gun fire in the workers' outskirts San Antonio de Abad of the Salvadoran capital on January 31 this year. Soldiers, brought in by army trucks, broke house doors with butt-stocks, dragged people out of beds, including three woman, drove them outdoors and executed pitilessly 27 people.

What has promoted this brutality? It was only because the district where they lived was considered to be "subversive". A correspondent of the newspaper NEWSDAY came to the conclusion on the basis of conversations with local inhabitants that the aim of the massacre was to intimidate residents of the neighbourhood known for its left-wing political activities.

An official spokesman for the Salvadoran military declared later that the army will continue operations to find and destroy terrorist elements. A local baker, a bank watchman, a jobless truck-driver, his wife and their 22-year-old son were among the "terrorists".

Eyewitnesses draw a heart-breaking picture of heinous crimes perpetrated by the junta on Washington's order on Salvadoran soil. The villages of Mozote, Serro Pando, Joya, Paso Hondo and Capilla have been practically razed to the ground and lost their inhabitants. The Salvadoran cutthroats repeated in every one of them what their American teachers did in the Vietnamese village of Songmy.

The death-roll is now estimated at tens of thousands. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, punitive units brutally murdered 16,376 people only last year. Among them there are Salvadorans who tried to flee from p rsecution to the United States. The American authorities send them back, providing the junta with lists of their names. As a result, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, corpses are often found along the road leading from the airport to the country's capital San Salvador.

What a hypocrisy one should have to assert, as the chief of the White House did in his recent address to Congress, that the Salvadoran junta achieved progress in human rights observance and, therefore, deserved aid. It seems that President Ronald Reagan is ready to nominate the Salvadoran authorities for a Nobel Peace Prize, Washington POST observer Mary McGrory writes ironically.

The administration has allocated additionally 55 million dollars for military deliveries to El Salvador and is pressing Congress to come down with money to provide it with 100 million dollars more for the same purposes. According to the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, a decision has already been taken to send the Salvadoran butchers in addition to helicopters, fire arms and ammunition also transport planes, spy planes, fighters and bombers.

In case if the junta, despite Washington's support, will continue to retreat yielding to the onslaught of the masses, emergency measures have been worked out. According to an article in the newspaper New York POST, they include dispatches of more military "advisers" and even large-scale participation of American troops in punitive operations.

In other words, the question of U.S. direct armed intervention has been put on the agenda.

CORRECTION TO CIA KIDNAPPING SALVADORAN CHILDREN

The following is a correction to the item entitled "RPP Accuses CIA of Kidnapping Salvadoran Children," published in the 5 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 1:

Paragraph one, line two; paragraph two, line four; and paragraph four, line two, the name of the charitable organization should read "World Vision" instead of "World Mission."

REFUGEE IN U.S. EMBASSY TREATED AFTER FAST

NC061545 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (AFP) -- Soviet Pentecostalist Lydia Vashchenko was examined by psychiatrists today a week after breaking a 36-day hunger-strike she undertook in a bid to leave the Soviet Union, her friends reported today.

Miss Vashchenko's friends stressed their anxiety over the Soviet move, recalling the customary practice here of interning dissidents in psychiatric institutions.

The 30-year-old Pentecostalist began fasting on Christmas Day with her mother, Augustina, inside Moscow's U.S. Embassy where she took refuge in 1978 along with three members of her family and two other pentecostalists in the hope of emigrating to the U.S.A.

When the Soviet authorities persistently refused during three-and-a-half years to give the six exiles permission to leave the country, Lydia and her mother undertook the fast in a last bid for freedom.

But U.S. Embassy officials decided to transport her to hospital on January 30 when her health began to deteriorate rapidly. Following a threat by doctors to force-feed her, Miss Vashchenko gave up the fast.

Miss Vashchenko's friends said the psychiatrists today interrogated her on her religion and on life inside the U.S. Embassy.

Observers believed it was highly unlikely that she would be allowed to regain her embassy refuge when she recovered her health.

RSFSR'S MIKHAIL DENISOV REPORTED DEAD 29 JAN

PM051631 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] From the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Council of Ministers

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Council of Ministers report with profound sorrow the death on 29 January 1982, after a brief, serious illness, of Mikhail Mikhailovich Denisov, deputy of the RSFSR, Supreme Soviet and chairman of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz board. They express sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

[Signed] RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Council of Ministers

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES CPSU NUCLEAR POWER MEETING

LD052048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference was held on the question of speeding up the construction of nuclear power stations during 1982-85. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Antonov, Dymshits, Martynov and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Pastakhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics and obkoms; and heads of secretaries of the party committees of directorates involved in the construction of nuclear power stations.

A speech was made at the conference by Comrade Kirilenko:

The CPSU Central Committee attaches much importance to securing priority development for nuclear power engineering. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, drew attention to this on more than one occasion. The accelerated commissioning of new capacities at nuclear power stations makes it possible to improve the structure of the fuel and power balance and to raise the reliability of electricity supplied to the national economy. Last year a certain amount of work was done to increase the amount of construction at nuclear energy projects, to increase output and to raise the quality of the manufacture of equipment.

At the same time particular attention was drawn at the conference to the fact that there are shortcomings in the design and construction of nuclear power stations and the delivery of equipment. Last year's targets for putting new energy capacities into operation were not met. In this respect a number of leaders who permitted nonfulfillment of plan tasks were subjected to criticism.

In emulation of Leningrad, Kiev and Zaporozhye Oblasts, party committees, the Central Committees of Communist Parties of the union republics, krays and obkoms of the party must assume unceasing supervision of the state of affairs at nuclear power engineering projects.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKRAINE JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

LD081102 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Today the 5th congress of Ukrainian journalists began its work in Kiev. Representatives of the press, radio and television, leaders of creative sections and groups of the Ukraine's journalists union and delegates from journalist organizations of other Soviet republics gathered in the assembly hall of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet.

Nonprofessional journalists, that is workers, farmers and employees who actively write to newspapers, radio and television are also present at the congress. That is one of the traditional democratic forms of work of our press which has been continuing since the first years of Soviet power.

Leaders of Ukraine's Communist Party and Government are also taking part in the work of the congress. Vladimir Shcherbitski, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech in which he pointed that the congress is an important event in the public and political life of our republic since workers of the press, radio and television play a significant role in informing millions of people about important events in the world, in the USSR and our republic as well as about realization of socio-economic development program mapped out at the 26th congress of the party.

The year that has passed since the party's congress, said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, convincingly proves the correctness of the party line in the home and foreign policy, of the line which corresponds with the vital interests of the Soviet people.

Quite a lot has been done during the last year. The economic might of our state, its international prestige and influence on the course of world developments are constantly growing. Life standards of the Soviet people are being raised; science and culture are developing.

Later on the speaker dwelt on the role of mass media in fulfillment of the tasks put forth by the 26th party congress in solving concrete questions of our economic, social and cultural construction.

The speaker also said about necessity of further improvement of journalistic efforts of our press, radio and television as well as about creation of better conditions for their work.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy also spoke about the role of Soviet journalists in informing the public about foreign policy of the Soviet state and party, about our honest and principled strategy of peace which are especially vital now when the international situation has worsened.

Imperialist forces and warmongers in the West, especially those of the United States, are being activated. The propagandistic services of a number of capitalist countries are waging a vast anti-Soviet campaign as well as ideological subversions against the socialist states. A true word about the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its persistent efforts to avert the threat of a new war has at present a very special significance.

While ending his speech, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy wished success to all journalists of the republic in their work and in the work of the congress.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK TRADE UNION CONGRESS

GF061738 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The Uzbek trade union congress began in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, today. Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, address the congress.

Meanwhile, a Tashkent radio correspondent at the congress conducted an interview with one of the members of the Council of Uzbek Trade Unions, (Akram Tashmadov), who said: Soviet trade unions are one of the important [words indistinct] of socialist democracy. Together with their counterparts in the fraternal socialist republics, Uzbek trade unions are endeavoring (?to achieve their) important duties in the economic and social fields. Trade unions are safeguarding the rights of the workers. Furthermore, they deem it as one of their most important duties to upgrade the living standards and culture of the workers.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD051526 Moscow Domestic SErvice in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Petrov, chairman of the council of trade union organization of Moscow, reported that over the past 2 years 500,000 people have improved their living conditions. He spoke at a city interunion report-back and election conference of trade unions. Speaking of the success in solving socioeconomic tasks, he stressed that there were still substantial shortcomings in the work of the city's trade union organizations. Formalism in competition is not fully eliminated. The working people's free time is not always utilized in a rational manner.

At the morning session a speech was delivered to the delegates by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD051400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of Azerbaijani trade unions opened in Baku today. It is examining the tasks involved in the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic program for the 5-year plan period and the report on the work of the republican Council of Trade Unions. It is to elect the leaders of the republic's trade unions and delegates to the 17th congress of USSR trade unions.

Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the Baku congress.

ALIYEV AT CELEBRATION HONORING WRITER FADEYEV

WA051200 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 12 December publishes on page 1 a report of a festive evening held in Baku honoring writer and translator A.A. Fadeyev on his 80th birthday. G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, attended the ceremony, which was opened by Mirza Ibragimov with other members of the Politburo and various literary figures.

Doctor of Philosophy Professor Aeyfulla Asadullayev spoke about Fadeyev and then writer Leonid Lench conveyed the gratitude of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Committee to the Azerbaijan Writers' Union on behalf of the USSR Writers' Union.

MOSCOW NOTES CONTENTS OF ARMED FORCES JOURNAL

LD071832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The second issue this year of the journal COMMUNIST OF THE ARMED FORCES [KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL] has been published.

The journal prints published memoirs of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and reviews of his work, and articles by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; Army Gen Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense; other military leaders and political workers.

OLEYNIK RESPONDS TO REACTION TO PRAVDA ARTICLE

PM051335 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 January carries on page 7, under the headline "Intolerance," a 1,800-word article by USSR Deputy Internal Affairs Minister P. Oleynik commenting on readers' reacion to his article "To Cherish the People's Property" in the 4 October PRAVDA. He notes that some readers "write of the responsibility of militia personnel for the cause they serve, and bitterly report cases of the violation of socialist legality." "If official misdeeds are corroborated, rigorous measures are taken against the culprits," Oleynik emphasizes. He expresses agreement with a reader from Sochi who complains of "losses resulting from the negligence of economic leaders," who are liable to penalties that are "clearly not in line with the damage they cause." At the same time Oleynik deplores that fact that "pretty often enterprise administrations and social organizations are purely formal in their approach to measures to prevent petty theft." He further notes that "readers make very fair demands regarding the control and auditing service."

Oleynik recalls the recent additions to Soviet legislation to toughen up penalities for graft in trade and consumer services, noting that "not all readers are yet aware," of these, and states that "hundreds of criminal cases" have been instituted under the new laws. He criticizes state trade establishments for making "poor use of the reserves of personal plots" -- "there are still entire regions, especially in the southern republics, where only profiteers buy produce from the population." Oleynik concludes by listing instances in which criminal proceedings have been begun on the basis of information provided by readers' letters.

SUDOBIN WRITES ON GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

LD051724 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- A gas transportation system linking the north of the Tyumen region with the central regions of the European part of the Soviet Union is being built in the Soviet Union. The system includes five major gas mains, more than 20,000 kilometres of large-diameter pipes, in all.

Gas output is being increased at the high-grade deposits and new deposits are being developed in the Tyumen region. Plans are being made to start tapping gas from greater depths.

Work has started on the 4,465-kilometre-long export pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod: pipes are being delivered, openings are being cut in Tayga, roads are being built across swampy terrain. Pipes are being welded into long sections. In just under two years the mammoth project is to be completed, Grigoriy Sudobin, deputy minister of the construction of oil and gas enterprises writes in the newspaper STROITELNAYA GAZETA today.

By the end of the current five-year period (1981-1985) it is planned to create conditions for increasing western Siberia's annual gas output to 330-370 billion cubic metres out of a total of 600-640 billion cubic metres of gas throughout the country.

The length of gas pipelines built of 1,420-millimetre pipes for a pressure of 75 atmospheres is to double in the Soviet Union as compared with the past years. Each such pipeline has an energy potential equal to that of a 15-million-kilowatt electric power station. Such pipelines make up 11 per cent of the total length of the gas supply system of the USSR but they already account for a half of gas transportation in the country.

The task now is to build gas supply systems using stronger, multilayer pipes. That will allow to rise pressures in pipelines to 120 atmospheres and to increase the flow of gas by over 30 per cent. Such pipes have been designed and tested in the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists have worked out a special-purpose scientific-technical programs providing for the development of a complex of machines and devising techniques of rapid building of cross-country pipelines in very complicated natural and geological conditions.

Grigoriy Sudobin writes that the first one of the major gas pipelines, Urengoy-Gryazovets-Moscow has gone into operation and reached its design capacity ahead of schedule. Pipelaying work was accomplished on the second one, Urengoy-Nizhnaya Tura-Petrovsk, in the late 1981, four months ahead of schedule. Pipelines Urengoy-Novopskov and the export pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod are to be commissioned ahead of schedule.

LETUNOV TALK ON SOVIET ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD062148 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1240 GMT on 6 February carries a 30-minute recorded talk by political observer Yu.A. Letunov on the Soviet economy. Letunov begins by discussing leading enterprises in the Soviet economy and how they manage to retain their lead year after year. Letunov shows a clip of an interview with the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V. Ladimira Ilicha, Kukhar, who talks about increased farm production and future tasks. Letunov then quotes an article by Gribov in PRAVDA last year which discussed farm shortcomings in Ryazanskaya Oblast.

Next, Letunov turns to the 8 March production association in Ufa city and some of its production shortcomings. He goes on to speak about defective railway grain cars in the RSFSR and steps taken to correct the faults.

The political observer then answers viewers' complaints about shoddy consumer goods.

Finally, Letunov introduces Kaliningrad correspondent Chikalin's report on the gas pipeline project and problems meeting order deadlines, which has clips of the correspondent's interview with an equipment supervisor.

BAYBAKOV DELIVERS LECTURE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM041233 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Universal Economic Education"]

[Text] A cycle of lectures entitled "The Soviet Economy -- Intensive Path of Development" has been organized by the Moscow Gorkom and the board of the all-union Znaniye Society. On 19 January N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a lecture entitled "Basic Economic Problems of the 11th 5-Year Plan" to the capital's party, soviet, trade union and economic aktiv.

REPUBLIC CSA'S SUM UP ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR 1981

LD051400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Results have been summed up for the social and economic development of Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Further growth in social production and its efficiency and the increase in the people's welfare has been assured.

Last year in Kirgizia labor productivity grew by 4 percent. This accounted for more than 4/5 of the growth in production. Fixed assets have been put into operation in the Estonia national economy with an overall value of R785 million. In Armenia over the past year housing conditions have been improved for 110,000 people. The data of the union republics CSA's will be published in full in the press.

Further Report

LD051408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The union republic CSA's have summed up results of the development of the national economy for 1981. Judging by the CSA data, in the first year of the 5-year plan the further growth of social production and its efficiency and the growth of Soviet peoples welfare has been assured.

For example, in Moldavia the growth of production in industry was 2 percent. The annual plan for overall production volume has been fulfilled and the year's tasks have been successfully completed in Latvia and Kirgizia. Targets mapped out for the year have been exceeded by workers of the Tadzhik, Armenian and Estonian industries.

Kirgiz field workers achieved the largest grain harvest last year, which was a difficult one for agriculture. A record quantity of cotton has been gathered in Tadzhikistan and large amounts of grapes have been gathered in Armenia.

Housing subdivisions are being built at high rates in all republics. In Moldavia alone, in 1 year living conditions have been improved for approximately 116,000 people.

BRIEFS

JANUARY OIL PRODUCTION -- The Soviet Union produced some 50 million tons of oil last month, which is more than it did in the same period of the previous year. The fact was disclosed by the Ministry for the Oil Industry. The bulk of the increase came from western Siberia. The region has complicated climatic conditions, so the development of local fields calls for big government investment. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82 LD]

EKRAN TV BROADCASTING SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD060912 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS -- Another television broadcasting satellite "Ekran" with onboard relaying apparatus was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday in accordance with the programme for the further development of television broadcasting systems with the use of artificial satellites of the earth. The apparatus ensures the transmission of the programmes of the central television network in the decimetre wave band.

The satellite "Ekran" was put into an orbit close to a stationary circular one with the initial parameters as follows: the distance from the earth's surface -- 35,658 km, orbital period -- 23 hours 49 minutes, and orbital inclination -- 0.4 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally. The satellite "Ekran" has the international registration index "Statsionar-T".

NUCLEAR-POWERED ARKTIKA ON ESCORT DUTY

PM051627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 6

[Report by PRAVDA freelance correspondent A. Khramtsov: "Back From the High Latitudes"]

[Text] Murmansk, 30 Jan -- The nuclear-powered Arktika has successfully finished escorting the diesel-electric Gizhiga through the ice floes of the Kara Sea. After passing through the Kara Straits the ship set a course for the White Sea port of Kandalaksha.

This high-latitude voyage was made under the complex conditions of the polar night. The men of the diesel ship delivered food, fuel and other cargoes to those spending the winter at polar research stations in the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago. The ship then called at the port of Dudinka, where it took on a consignment of goods from the Norilsk mining and smelting combine for metallurgical workers on the Kolskiy Peninsula. After seeing the diesel ship on its way the Arktika set off for Yenisey Bay, from where it will escort the MV Yemelyan Pugachev and Mikhail Stpekalovskiy westward.